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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,879.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

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BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th Mar.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7942	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* CLYDE	4899	E. Street	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7983	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	11th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

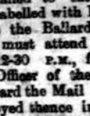
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April. 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,320	15th April. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	15th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Felbner	4,235	15th May, 1900.
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060,	" 625.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	G. Verona.	5,159	25th Mar. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th Mar. 1900

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANYS.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	D. Costa	29th March.
" SINGAPORE	3,685	E. Pizzarello	26th April.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 24th March, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 23rd March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 22nd March, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 17th March.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 31st March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 20th March.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 16th March, 1900.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,332	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz to sail on or about the 4th April, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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PASSENGERS met on arrival.

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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

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London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

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ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

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English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

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CREAM ICES, TWO KINDS DAILY SERVED WITH PASTRY OR WAFERS.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

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With Turnpin Side	50	33	18
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CAMERAS.

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BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	...	...	36 0
Do. do. No. 4	...	...	55 0
* BULLET do. No. 4	...	...	70 0
* CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	...	...	115 0
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* Adapted for plates as well as films.

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No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI STREET.

Messrs BENNETT & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Haji Jan Mahomed, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Dayaram Jugjiwan and others, the following property:—

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m.,

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 98-7-9 square yards or thereabouts (being the southern portion of a piece of land, containing 197 5-9 square yards) situate in Barbhaya Moholla or Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and registered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Ward No. 352, and street No. 235, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east, by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the west, by the Barbhaya Moholla or Nagdevi Street, on or towards the north, by the property of Nanabhoy Kashinath, and on or towards the south, by the property of Vandravandas Purshotamdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Framjee & Dinshaw, Solicitors, at their Offices, at Oriental Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at the Paradise Lodge, No. 2, Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by "Wimbridge" and others, best plated ware, rich glass and crockeryware, one handsome mahogany sweet-toned square piano by "Schiedmayer Soehne," handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome persian and brussels carpets, rich oleographs and oil-paintings, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of GRATTAN GEARY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view, 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE GOOD PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS &c.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to D. Macropolo (where the kit has been removed for sale) on account of the concerned, about 250 very valuable pictures, engravings, art studies, oleographs, water colours, &c., in best walnut, oak and gold English frames such as "The Day of Judgment." "Original Engraving," "Joshua commanding the Sun to stand still" (inscribed by command to his Royal Highness, Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg of Saalfield and to the Honoured Memory of his consort by his obedient humble servant John Martin) "The Opening of the Sixth Seal (engraved by G. H Phillips from the original picture by F. Danbeny A R. A." The Destroying Angel," The Meet of the vine Hounds, and many others.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th March, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

6 for Rs. 2-8. Washing Ties "for tying a Bow." Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, &c. A New Stock just to hand. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

FOR 3 DAYS ONLY, a SURPLUS STOCK of TOYS in great varieties including Tricycles, Horses, Wodden Horses, Go carts, Dolls, Perambulators, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices at SHROFF BROS.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The "Speciality" 11×8, Mounted 18×14, Likeness guranteed. Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G." care of this Office.

TO LET, fully-furnished, and in excellent order, throughout, from 10th April to 1st November The BUNGALOW, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, for many years occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, 4 bed rooms, 5 bath rooms, billiard room and table, ample servants and stable accommodation. Rent Rs. 400 a month. The bungalow it is believed is to let unfurnished after 1st November by CUMMOO SULEMAN & Co. Apply J. MACPHERSON, No. 25, High Court.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

MUSICAL PAPER WEIGHTS, Rs. 15. Musical Lady's Fancy Jewellery Boxes with lock and key, Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

"A GOOD NAME AT HOME is a Tower of Strength Abroad." This truth has been perfectly verified by the history of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS which effected their first cures in Bombay and India, where they are made and where they still have the largest sale. They are universally recognised as the best remedies for Malarious, Bilious, and Influenga fevers and mild forms of Plague. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills, and Batliwalla & Co's. Choleral are sold every where at Re. 1 per bottle, less trade discount, Sole Manufacturer, Dr. BATLIWALLA, Warli, Dadar and Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

FANCY FETE.—Arrival of LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE, the Governor speaking, FANCY STALLS GROUPS.—Views of Races with Grand-stand, and Yacht Club Races, now on view at Messrs. RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Royal Photographic Salon, By appointment to H. I. M. the Queen-Empress of India.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE.—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription. Rs. 15 per year Including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices.—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE only Firm which repairs "Celestinas," "Aristons," "Phœnix," and all sorts of Hand Organs and keep all spare Repairing and Tuning materials in stock.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 18. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
Girgaum, and 323, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied &c.

R. MULL'S
WELL KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS
In Boxes of 10 lbs, and upwards,
from Ans 8 to Re. 1 per lb.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
16, MARINE STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1, Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazett," Bombay.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st December, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 12 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 16 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NEW PICTURES.

FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

Rs. a.

Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson 21 0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32 ...... 21 0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32 .... 21 0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leightone, P. R. A. 26 by 32 .... 21 0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32 .... 21 0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32 .... 21 0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley ....
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32 ....
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A. ...
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann ....
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt ....
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A. ....
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks ....
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow ....
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler. ...
Dancing Girl, A—Alo Von Keller, 26 by 32 ....
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32 ....
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32 ....
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ ....
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elslay, 26 by 32... ...
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32... ...
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker ....
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32 ....
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers ....
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len ....
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep ....
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson ....
Flowerv May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema ....
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale ....
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown ....
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt ....
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman ....
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy ....
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams ....
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader ....
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser ...
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley ....
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench ....
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle 21 0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks 21 0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan 21 0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman 21 0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner 21 0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare 21 0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read) 21 0

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

REMEMBER

MADON, SONS & CO.,

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed the day the order is received. Prices moderate and compare favourably with other houses in Trade.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS. WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-AGENCY:—MURREE, (April to October.)
CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— " 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 months, at 5 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months, at 6 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ...... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 5 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL....................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realises interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tentsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Baechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

The property of a furniture merchant closing business, consisting of cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, almira, chest of drawers, large marble table, reclining sofa, 4 light argand lamp.

1 microscope in case, spoons and forks and brass ornaments.
21 cast iron pullevs, true balance, 30 inches diameter, 2½ inches bore, wide 6 inches.
1 sporting Schneider rifle and 1 Winchester rifle.
1 English ice box with refrigerator.
1 half plate camera with lens by Price Talbot and Co., Ld., with double dark slides, set of stops, tripod, etc.
3 Iron safes.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Khakibhoy Pudumsey:—

K. P 14352-54—3 cases glass teapoys, etagers and mirrors.
" 21450 21153—2 cases parts of chandeliers.
" 16446 —1 case plates.
" 27711 —1 " glass dishes.
" 27373 —1 " parts of chandeliers.
" 21648 21650—2 cases parts of chandeliers.

AT 2 P. M.

A number of pneumatic tyred bicycles by different makers.
1 strong second-hand victoria, with lamps.
1 handsome light dog-cart.
1 glass fronted double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand french-polished office shigram.
1 English built barouchi by Hopefield and Taylor, newly done up.
A few Russian, Bushire, and English fowls.
And any other carriages and horses, which may be offered.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, DRAPERS AND OTHERS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, and the following days (except Wednesday, the 21st Inst) at 2 p.m. each day. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel, by order of the concerned, the entire stock-in-trade of Mr. Joosab Abba, (Cheap Jack and Co.) Tailor and Outfitter, consisting of Scotch tweed, venetian, coating, colour coating plain, cork screw coating, cashmere, flannel, serge, alpacca, pilot cloth, shikar cloth, serge, washing check, Assam silk, China silk, corded silk, rough twil and Italian cloth, coating duck, Russian duck, stripe calico, plain calico, French canvas, coats lining velvet, cordroy long cloth, Turkey red, khaki, Oxford cloth, satin drill, twill gin, American drill, Cawnpore twill chintz, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers, and is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES ON PICQUIT ROAD OR OTHERWISE CALLED ESPLANADE CROSS LANE.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Khanderao Harischandra, the sole executor of the last will of the late Harischandra Wassoodew, the assignee of the deceased mortgagee, Wassoodew Ballajee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Luxoomeebai, widow of the Krishnajee Babajee Jadhow, Luxooman Krishnajee, and Narayen Krishnajee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of May, 1991, the following properties, viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece of Government land of the pension tax tenure, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the northern side of Picquit Road, or otherwise called Esplanade Cross Lane, containing by admeasurement 101 square yards or there-abouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 880, Street No. 8, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 632, new No. 2919, old Survey No. 1190, and new Survey No. 1797, and bounded on the east, west, and south, formerly by the property of Ramjee Bhica, and now by the property of and on the north, partly by the passage, partly by the property of the said Ramjee Bhica, and partly by a temple.

Secondly.—All that piece of Government land of the Pension tax tenure with a privy standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the northern side of Picquit Road, or otherwise called Esplanade Cross Lane, containing by admeasurement 3 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 632, new No. 2917, old Survey No. 1190, and new Survey No. 1797, and bounded on the east and west by the privies of the said Ramjee Bhica, on the north, by the passage of the privies, and on the south, by the Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th March, 1900.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 a. m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1901.

For particulars and conditions of these sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY'S MILLS AND MACHINERY.

Under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., (in liquidation) Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th, and TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, in the lots hereinafter specified on the premises, the property hereunder described.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, the property belonging to the said Company at Tardeo, will be sold in the following lots:—

LOT NO. I.

All those pieces or parcels of leasehold land or ground, situate on the Tardeo Road, at Tardeo, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 43,421 1-2 square yards or thereabouts, together with all mill buildings and other erections standing thereon, and the machinery now lying and fixed thereon.

The machinery, etc., includes 1 pair of compound condensing horizontal wheel geared engines, now indicating about 2,200 horse-power, made in 1890 by John Musgrave and Sons, cylinders 42" and 72" stroke 6."

7 Lancashire steel boilers 7" by 32," each boiler 44 nominal horse-power, to carry 125 lbs. per square inch, made by John Musgrave and Sons, all preparatory machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, and utensils, at the time of sale on the said premises, and used or intended to be used in connection with the business of the said company.

The mill consists of about 45,338 spindles in all, and 1,140 looms, and they are in working order.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land, situate at Tardeo, on the Tardeo Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, known as Jaifulwady, containing by admeasurement 7,290 square yards, together with the dwelling house or bungalow, all buildings and other erections standing thereon.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, the property belonging to the said Company, at Colaba, will be sold in the following Lots.:—

LOT NO. I.

All those pieces or parcels of leasehold land or ground, situate at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 15,015 square yards on thereabouts, together with all mill buildings and other erections standing thereon, and the machinery now lying and fixed thereon, and with the right to maintain a dam across the Victoria basin at Colaba. The machinery, &c., includes one compound condensing horizontal engine made by Hicks Hargreaves in 1874, now indicating 500 horse-power, wheel-geared, 4 Lancashire steam boilers, made by Hicks Hargreaves in 1881, to carry 110 lbs., working pressure and one compound condensing horizontal engine, wheel-geared, by A. and W. SMITH, to indicate 100 horse-power, made in 1865.

The mill consists of about 18,666 spindles in all and 398 looms, and they are in working order.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land, situate at Colaba, below Wodehouse Bridge, behind the Colaba Railway Station, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,538 square yards, together with all buildings and other erections standing thereon.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land, situate at Colaba, below Wodehouse Bridge, behind the Colaba Railway Station, containing by admeasurement 616 square yards.

Full particulars can be learnt from the printed particulars, and conditions of sale, copies of which can be had from the Office or Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors of the official Liquidator of the said Company, at Standard Buildings, Fort, or from the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th March, 1900.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

KILLS, { BUGS. FLEAS. MOTHS. BEETLES. MOSQUITOES.

KILLS, { BUGS. FLEAS. MOTHS. BEETLES. MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a prefectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, Ld., are about TO OPEN a BRANCH of the Bank at KURRACHEE, under the management of Mr. R. G. NICOLL of the Bombay Branch.

JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 13th March, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

JOHN FLEMING & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR

THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD., CHARLTON,

Prices and Particulars on application

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR

THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,

Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,

BOMBAY.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a

NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,

Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS

FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room & bath-room, per diem Rs. 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person, per diem Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons, per diem Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons, per diem Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

F. PELITI,

10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

SARDAR OOMER JUMALL VUYANI.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

ARAB and PERSIAN-CHARGERS, HUNTERS

POLO RACERS AND OTHERS,

ON COMMISSION SALE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.

1st Class English Carriages with single and Double Horses on hire; day, month and year.

SHOW ROOM, LOCKSLEY HALL,

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

Purchasers should apply to the MANAGER.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture; the principal one being the impossibility to [illegible] in a trade catalogue a complete list of our [illegible] Engravings. We would, therefore, request [illegible] seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water 0-39m., 1-14a. Low water, 6-37m., 6-50a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, Ballot for an Elective Member of the Legislative Council, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Annual Meeting of Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Cathedral Schools, 5-30 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, New Premises, Apollo Bunder, Lord Northcote presiding, 8-30 p.m.
Wilson Philological Lecture, 5-15 p.m.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY SCHOOLS.—The distribution of prizes will take place to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m., by her Excellency Lady Northcote. The parents and friends of the children and all interested in the schools are invited to be present.

WASHED ASHORE.—The dead body of a male child was, on Friday afternoon, found lying below high water mark on the slope at Pilot Bunder, Colaba, by a policeman on duty at the Harbour Police Station. The body was naked and much decomposed. The deceased appeared to be about four years of age. The body was removed to the Bori Bunder Police Chowkey and information was circulated throughout the town, but no one came forward to identify it. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, the jury returned an open verdict.

THEFT IN A PLAGUE HOSPITAL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday morning, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Morris charged Sakaram Luximon, a ward-boy in the plague hospital at Colaba, with the theft of ornaments, of the value of Rs. 4. The evidence showed that the articles in question belonged to a patient of the hospital, and on his death they were removed from the corpse, and put in a cupboard, the key of which was kept by the accused. Subsequently on a claim being made for the ornaments, the accused and another servant of the hospital looked into the cupboard, but they were found to be missing. The matter was reported to Mr. C. Hummel, honorary secretary of the hospital, who sent for Constable Morris, and the latter found them in the room of the accused. The magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SCHOOL GIRL BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at the Cama Hospital, regarding the death of Sagoona Nanvi, a girl, aged about twelve years. The deceased was a student in the Methodist Episcopal Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School at Mazagon. She was brought to the school in October, 1896, having come from the Central Provinces. On the 3rd instant, about 5 o'clock in the morning, deceased and four other girls were cooking in the cook-room. One of them while searching for a knife on the window sill, where it was generally kept, accidentally knocked over a bottle of kerosine oil. The contents of the bottle fell into the fire-place, where the deceased was cooking, and caused a big blaze. The deceased's clothes caught fire and she ran out of the room into the open air. The fire was extinguished by pouring water over the burning clothes, but not before the girl had been extensively burnt about the body. She was treated at the school for two days and then taken to the Cama Hospital, where she died on Saturday morning. A verdict of death from burns was returned by the jury.

"MOHINI."—This latest performance at the Gaiety, put up by the well-known Bombay Gujerati Dramatic Company, has a very charming announcement and is styled "Mohini," from the beautiful and chivalrous Rajput heroine, who figures as the centre of the piece, round which an interesting tale of Rajput heroism, state politics and zenana tactics of bygone times is admirably woven. The writer of the piece, Mr. Vajeshanker Kalidas, is a literary man of recognised ability on the staff of the company, and has in this piece creditably maintained the high reputation, which has been secured to him by the other pieces written by his pen. The literary skill of the author is well-marked in the nice arrangement of the plot, the introduction of comic scenes at proper intervals, beautiful composition of some of the verses, judicious and pleasing selection of the tunes, and above all in the impressive style of the principal dialogues. The high and idealistic morale of the piece, its excellent get-up, attractive and costly scenic arrangements, combined with the acting and general treatment, has made the piece very popular with the Gujerati theatre-going public.

DISGRACE OF THEFT LEADING TO SUICIDE.—On Friday evening one Nanji, a servant in the employ of one Bhowan Velji, a merchant, committed suicide by hanging himself from a rafter of a room belonging to his master, at Matoonga. Deceased had been charged by his master with theft. An inquest was held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on Saturday, at Matoonga, and from the evidence adduced it appeared that Bhowan Velji and his brother Hajarimull and the latter's wife reside on the ground floor of a house at Matoonga. On Friday morning both the brothers went to Bombay, leaving deceased in charge of the house. About 3 p.m. that day Hajarimull's wife while passing by her brother-in-law's room, the door of which was closed, heard a noise of some one opening a box inside. She pushed open the door and saw the deceased, who immediately hid something under his dhotur. She questioned him as to what he had been doing there, but he would give no answer. On hearing the controversy, a tenant, named Gopal Rowji, came down, and asked deceased to stand up. As the man would not do so, Gopal pulled him by his hand off his master's bed, on which he was seated and immediately a cardbox dropped from between his legs and a currency note and some silver coins and other things fell out of the box. The room was then examined and Rs. 30 in cash were found to be missing. The deceased was kept under watch in the room and his master was sent for. The latter arrived about 8 p.m. and on going into his room with a lamp, found deceased hanging from a rafter of the roof by a dhotur round his neck, his feet being about four feet and a half from the ground. When cut down, he was dead. The police were then informed. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	8	29
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	17	8	69
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	32	13	59
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	11	9	23
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	49	17	84
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	16	10	39
G Mahim and Worli	19	12	32
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	45	71
Total	147	122	388
Same date last year	178	145	320
Small-pox	28	25	
Cholera	0	1	

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	18	6	16
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	19	9	67
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	33	18	63
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	12	8	30
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	28	16	85
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	7	7	37
G Mahim and Worli	19	10	40
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	42	61
Total	136	116	399
Total plague deaths to date	68,573	59,225	
Same date last year	171	161	363

AT a public meeting held at Perth a resolution was adopted repudiating the appointment of Mr. Parker, Q.C., who is being sent to London as the delegate of Western Australia in connection with the submission of the Common Wealth Bill to the Imperial Parliament, on the ground that the Government has no mandate from the Parliament or people of the colony to advocate amendments to the Bill. The resolution further demanded the immediate reference of the Bill to the people, and declared that the Government's refusal to do this was rendering the danger of separation more serious.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

LADY NORTHCOTE AT THE FOUNDLING HOME.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE visited the St. Joseph's Hospital and Foundling Home, at Mazagon, on Saturday evening. Attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary to the Governor, her Excellency arrived at the Home at a quarter-past 5 o'clock and was received at the entrance by the Most Rev. Th. Dalhoff, S. J., Archbishop of Bombay, and Sister Octavie, Lady Superintendent of the Home. The Archbishop introduced to Lady Northcote the four Daughters of the Cross and four Sisters of St. Francis, who are working in the Home. Her Excellency was first conducted to the reception hall, where about a hundred children between three and thirteen years of age were assembled. After her Ladyship had taken her seat, two children came forward and presented her Excellency with bouquets. Lady Northcote made some inquiries regarding the children. A song of welcome was then sung and the following address was read by a girl:—

Allow us to offer you our sincerest gratitude for having honoured us by your presence here this evening and for the kind interest your Ladyship takes in us and in our Home. How can we thank your Excellency and show our gratitude? Very little we can do in words, being poor and ignorant children, but we will ask our Lord to bless you for loving little children as He did and we are sure, He will listen to our prayers and bless your Excellency for being so kind to the poor and little ones. This will draw an abundance of grace on all the members of your Excellency's family and all your works in India. Renewing our deepest gratitude for your presence here this evening and for all your kindness and benevolence, we remain, your Excellency's grateful children of St. Joseph's Foundling Home.

Lady Northcote thanked the children for their kind and loving address. Her Ladyship was afterwards conducted to the upper floor of the building, where some thirty infants were being looked after by different nurses. The kitchens on the ground floor were next inspected. Here the Lady Superior showed her Excellency a kitchen range made of German silver, by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, and presented to the Home by his Grace the Archbishop. At the close of the visit, which lasted for about half-an-hour, her Excellency seemed to be much interested at what she had seen and thanked the Archbishop and the Lady Superintendent for the trouble they had taken in showing her over the Institution which, she said, was well managed.

ROYAL SPORT IN GIR FOREST.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following vivid account of the recent sporting experiences of H. H. the Gaekwar:—When the news of the Maharaja of Kuch Behar having succeeded in bagging big game, like tigers, bisons, and rhinoceros, have been communicated to us from the East, it may interest our readers to learn that on our side of the country also another Maharaja has been no less fortunate in dealing with big game. It was only last month that his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar, while travelling in his Southern Kathiawar dominions, to personally inspect the works going on for the relief of his famine-stricken ryots, snatched a few hours from his wearisome and arduous task, to regale himself with an amusement that would suit his sportsmanlike instincts. A lion was scented in the Gir forest, and a small shikar party was hastily improvised for the occasion. The Junagad Darbar kindly arranged for all the facilities and conveniences of the party, and the Naib Dewan of Junagad, Mr. Purushotamrai Zala, was deputed to look to the comforts of H. H. the Gaekwar. His Highness was also accompanied by the Rajasaheb of Devgadh Baria, a small State in Revakantha, a Prince well-known for his skill with the rifle. Prince Fatehsingh Rao, the heir-apparent of the Gaekwar's throne, who has barely completed his 16th year, also accompanied his royal father, and the party, amongst others, included Kumar Shri Kiritsinh of Rajpipla, and Captain Watson, of H. H. the Gaekwar's Forces.

As soon as news was brought by the scouts of lions being in the vicinity, the whole party rode off and perched themselves on cots hanging from the lofty trees that the Junagadh people had provided for them. No less than four lions were seen at a distance majestically marching in the mid-day sun, unconscious of the death-trap laid for them, by the ingenuity of man. Their distance from the perch was too long for any aim being taken; but one brute chanced to stray within the range of the rifles and the opportunity was too splendid to be missed. With an unerring aim, which evoked general applause, the Gaekwar spotted the king of brutes, and the bullet was so fatal that the lordly animal soon licked the dust, and rolled in its own blood. The lion was a very big and fierce animal such as rarely falls to the bag of our amateur shikaris. It was about 3 feet 6 inches in height, and about twelve hands in length from head to tail. The Gaekwar may well be congratulated on this daring feat. The animal has been sent to one of the London firms of taxidermists for being properly stuffed, and will grace the Baroda Museum as a trophy of the Gaekwar's excellent sportsmanship. Last year his Highness was successful in killing some bears and panthers also.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

AT the meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Indian Charitable Relief Fund on Tuesday two grants aggregating fifteen thousand rupees were made for charitable relief in some of the Western Rajputana Native States where acute distress prevails, and where there are many destitute weaklings and aged who are unable to labour on relief works. An urgent demand has just been received from the Governor-General's Agent for thirty thousand rupees to relieve "parda nashin" women and the aged poor in the British districts of Ajmere and Merwara and the Native State of Bundi, and the money is being promptly despatched. At the meeting the question of loans from the fund was raised on a reference from one of the provinces. The Committee adhered to the principle that grants from the fund, must invariably be free gifts, and desired that loans should not be permitted.

A handsome donation of Rs. 32,230 has been received (through H. E. the Viceroy) from the protected Malay States.

The sixth subscription list is published in another column and shows a total of Rs. 25,22,626. In addition to this there is a balance from the 1897 fund, amounting to nearly 8 1-2 lakhs held by the Comptroller General in 3 1-2 per cent. Government Paper. So that at the present moment there are nearly 34 lakhs of rupees available for charitable relief in the stricken provinces. But when it is remembered that the population affected by the famine is over sixty millions it will be seen that 34 lakhs (or about 8 annas, which equals 8 pence, per head) is quite inadequate to carry out the four objects of the fund. Fifteen lakhs of the fund are now bearing interest, on seven day's call, on the terms arranged with the Bank of Bengal.

From Hongkong a handsome donation of Rs. 30,000 to the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund has been received through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE annual competition for the "Hamilton Shield" and Medals was decided at the Town Hall, on Saturday afternoon, before the judge, Captain Johnson, Royal Artillery. Four teams competed representing Nos. 1 and 3 sub-divisions of No. 1 Company, and Nos. 2 and 3 sub-divisions of No. 2 Company, and were put through the formation of fours, forming to the front and rear, and right and left, the manual and firing exercises and guard-mounting. At the close of the competition the judge announced the following teams as the winners:—

1st team: The shield and silver and gold medals. No. 3 sub-division, No. 2 Company—Sergt. Coates, Bombardier Chard, Trumpeter Barker, Gunners Brown, Clyne, Harrison, Hainsworth, Rogers, Wrofton, Clayton, and J. Halton.

2nd Team: Silver Medals. No. 1 Sub-division No. 1 Company—Sergt. Pinder, Bombardier Walsh, Trumpeter King, Gunners Herbert, Armstrong, Cooper Leach, Hepwood, G. Thomas, Warwick and Spence.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR IN ASSAM.

CLOSE OF THE TOUR.

AT Gauhati on Monday night the Viceroy and Lady Curzon and party were entertained at dinner by the Chief Commissioner and Mrs. Cotton on board their yacht, and among those present to meet their Excellencies were Brigadier General MacGregor, Commanding in Assam, Mr. Melitus, Commissioner, Sir Patrick Playfair, Colonel Pulford, R. E., Colonel and Mrs. Carr Calthorpe, Mr. Way, Agent and Manager of the Railway, Mr. Davies, Inspector-General of Police, Captain and Mrs. Gurdon, and several others. During the evening many little lights were noticed beginning to twinkle along the bank of the river, and as these increased in number and as the darkness gradually deepened it was seen that an exceptionally well conceived and most effective scheme of illumination had been carried out. The road which runs along the top of the river bank had been lined for upwards of a mile with a framework of bamboo arches, and to these were attached thousands of tiny lamps, turning the long stretch of the dark river bank into a brilliant waving line of light. Two bright strings of light marked the outline of the top of the high ramp constructed from the upper bank to the shore, and far out into the river itself the light sparkled and reflected in the water, shewing where the piers had been built to facilitate the landing of the Viceregal party. Lower down along the shore the many fences with which the shamiana was surrounded were brilliantly lit up and the shamiana itself was gaily illuminated. In the back ground far down the stream more lights were to be seen twinkling in the darkness, a sign that two little islands standing in the river had determined to have their share in doing honour to the Viceroy and to Lady Curzon. Later in the evening a very fine display of fireworks took place, and the set piece shewing a portait of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, followed by a portrait of his Excellency, the Viceroy, surrounded by the motto "Advance Assam" was enthusiastically cheered. When the darkness was now and then lit up by a more than usually brilliant girandole of rockets or a bouquet of Roman candles it was seen that an immence crowd of thousands of people was lining the banks, and their repeated applause signified how much they appreciated an evening which will without doubt ever be remembered in the annals of Gauhati.

On Tuesday morning the Viceroy, accompanied by her Excellency Lady Curzon, and the staff, with the Chief Commissioner and Mrs. Cotton, drove to the building where an address of the inhabitants of Assam was to be presented. A well turned out escort of the Assam Valley Light Horse, under the command of Lieutenant Gillman, one of the oldest planters in the district, escorted his Excellency, and the roads throughout were lined by Ghurkas of the Assam Military Police. In front of the building a guard of honour of the same battalion, under the command of Captain Chatterton, was drawn up and received the Viceroy with a Royal salute as he alighted from his carriage. At the door Lady Curzon was presented with a charming bouquet of flowers by the small daughter of one of the ladies of the American Mission resident in Gauhati. As the Viceregal party entered it was seen that the building had been most tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the two lines of white and gold pillars entwined with most standing out against pink draperies and many coloured flags with which the walls and roof were hung, formed a very pleasing spectacle. After the Viceroy and Lady Curzon and party had taken their seats on the platform the address was read by Jagannath Burroah, and his Excellency replied as already telegraphed.

With the conclusion of his Excellency's reply the Viceregal tour in Assam may be said to have come to an end. Though the time at his Excellency's disposal was short much has been seen and many places of interest have been visited. The warmth of the reception given to Lord and Lady Curzon by the planters was specially noticeable, and was thoroughly appreciated by their Excellencies, and the Volunteer Corps, railway companies, and inhabitants, both European and Native, seemed to vie with each other in tendering a hearty welcome to Lord Curzon. The greatest credit is due to those responsible for the navigation of the I. G. S. N. Company's steamer Buzzard, in which his Excellency travelled, as it was mostly owing to the remarkable runs she accomplished that the Viceroy was able to carry out the programme, which had more than once been said to be impossible. After bidding farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Cotton, who had taken so much trouble in all the arrangements, the Viceroy and Lady Curzon embarked once more on the Buzzard, and shortly after started for Goalundo. his Excellency and Staff proceed straight to Calcutta, and are due there on Thursday evening, while her Excellency, accompanied by Colonel Fenn goes up to Darjeeling on a short visit. The Assam tour has in every way been a complete success, without a hitch from start to finish and their Excellencies have both been greatly pleased and interested in all they have seen and done.

FAMINE IN THE KONKAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The aboriginal tribes, such as Katkaries, Thakurs, Warlis and others who live in the hilly tracts of the Konkan District, require immediate help this year as the small varkas crops upon which they depended have failed. As a rule these people live only from hand to mouth and hence their savings are nil. In 1897 it was not until a non-official member of the local Legislative Council, who had to pay a professional visit to one of the talukas of the Kolaba district, had seen and reported the condition of these people that a grant was made by Government for their relief. It is, therefore, a good sign that Government have opened relief works with kitchens attached to them in the Dahanu taluka and Umbargaon Petha of the Thana district. At Umbargaon rice gruel is also distributed among children and old persons who are unable to work, the expenses being defrayed by certain Bombay philanthropists. The scarcity of water is felt more or less in most of the talukas, and although the condition of cattle is not unsatisfactory now, there is no knowing what is in store for those dumb creatures during the approaching hot weather.

The object of Government in requiring the village officers to supply information on the economical condition of the landholders must obviously have been to see how many of the latter really deserve to have suspension or remission of the land revenue, but as far as my information goes it does not appear that in the Konkan, at any rate, any landholders have been promised any such help by Government. The policy of the revenue authorities seems to be to squeeze as much revenue as possible out of the landholders by threats and other means up to the close of the revenue year, and then if there be still any outstandings, to consider them as so much suspension or remission. In 1897 it was estimated by Government that in the Kolaba district alone the suspension of revenue would amount to about two lakhs of rupees, but the actual revenue suspended was, if I mistake not, more than three hundred and seventy-five rupees, while the remissions granted were a mere trifle. I am afraid that a similar thing will happen this year unless the higher authorities in revenue matters intervene and compel their subordinates to utilize the information collected by them and give succour where it is absolutely needed. On the authority of private information I can state that the village officers have been simply frightening the poor people, telling them that if they fail to pay, distrain will be resorted to, their lands even will be forfeited. The people are thus obliged to go to the *sowkar* or sell anything they may have. Some of them have been obliged to sell even the few trees that surround their huts or border their fields and supply them with fuel and *rab* materials.

An Alibag friend informs me that the notice fees and fines in the Alibag taluka may have come to nearly a thousand rupees on a former occasion, but this year if the recoveries are to be made in the manner they are now being made the amount of such fees and fines is likely to be in excess of that sum when the revenue year closes in July next. The landholders of Umbargaon Petha have petitioned Government for remission or suspension of revenue, but they do not know if the subordinate officers will not find some means to recover the revenue before Government pass final orders on the petition. A real story of the way in which subordinate officials sometimes overstep their proper duties has been sent to me, but I must reserve it for another occasion. Government have, I am told, very generously allowed the poor people in the Thana district to carry head-loads of fuel from the reserved forests free of charge. It is to be hoped that Government will be pleased to extend the same privilege to the ryots of Kolaba and other districts and thus enable them to earn a living. A head-load does not fetch a high price and after paying the fee of half-an-anna to Government the ryot does not find it worth his while to take all the trouble of going to a forest and bringing a load on his head over a distance of several miles.—Yours, &c.,

R. L. GHARAT.

Dadar, March 15.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

FURTHER races in the Bombay Yacht Club Regatta took place on Saturday evening with the following results:—

CHALLENGE CUP (FINAL) RACE.

Boats Names.	H'p.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Turquoise	29·59	13·18 Mr E S Luard	5 27 11	3 13 56
Stella	33·22	Scr Col H W Boyd	5 23 12	3 23 12
Na[illegible]	20·18	11·35 Mr G T W Olver	[illegible]	3 23 58
M[illegible]dy	29·38	13·53 Mr J B K Macbeth	[illegible]	3 21 5

1st prize won by Turquoise. 2nd prize [illegible].

TOMTIT CLASS.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	5 5 34

Half the 1st prize won by Tomtit by sailing over the course.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

THE half-yearly meeting of the shareholders was held at the City Hall. Mr. R. M. Gray presided.

The chairman said: Gentlemen, it is with much pleasure that the directors have to wait upon you again with another good report, in which they can recommend a dividend of £1 10s. per share, place 500,000 dols. to reserve: carry forward 960,843·56 dols. to new profit and loss account, while at the same time giving a bonus of 10s. a share. The profits on the Chinese and Japanese loans, alluded to at the last meeting, are included in the present accounts, and have enabled us to place before you a more satisfactory statement than otherwise we would have been able to do. Earnings of all Eastern Banks during the past half year have been seriously curtailed by the advance in the value of money in England and on the continent, a contingency which the meagre margins then ruling in exchange did not make any allowance for. Good will no doubt come out of the experience of the past six months; it is not likely that Banks will again place themselves in such a position that any increase in the home value of money will turn an apparent profit into an actual loss. It is to be hoped that more suitable margins will be maintained in future than have ruled in the past, and that a Bank of England rate of 6 per cent. and a market rate of 6 7-8 per cent. will not soon be forgotten. We, in common with other Eastern Banks, have recently gone back to the rate of interest of 4 per cent. for twelve months fixed deposits in London; the increased value of money and its prospects in the future making such a step necessary in our opinion. It will be noticed that on the 31st December our sterling fixed deposits stood at £4,294,675 against £3,313,626 on the 30th June, while our current accounts in gold showed a decrease of £878,711, same being caused by some of the Chinese Government funds we had in current account having been transferred to fixed deposit account, otherwise the figures on the 31st December would have resembled very closely those of the previous half-year. Fixed deposits and current accounts in silver on the 31st December were 2,519,394 dols. more than they were on the 30th June; the increases can only be accounted for by the natural expansion of our business which has recently been going on aided by the improved, and still improving, credit of the Bank. Our note circulation 979,979 dols. was less on the 31st. December than it was at the close of the previous half-year. The process of witdrawing our notes in the Straits in favour of the Government circulation has so far been a slow one. Referring to the recent scarcity of silver in the North of China it is noteworthy that a similar scarcity of the circulating medium has occurred in India, and the Government have had to buy silver extensively for coinage into rupees. It has not recently been a question in India of how to accumulate a gold reserve but how to supply a sufficiency of silver coins for the requirements of the inhabitants of that great Dependency. The day has gone by for discussing the desirability of melting down rupees, and thus, by creating a scarcity of currency, bolstering up exchange. Happily the expanding trade of the country has rendered such nostrums unnecessary. Our holdings of rupee paper have increased slightly, say 740,547. dols. It is necessary for the Bank to keep a good amount of rupee paper in hand in order to facilitate the operations of our Indian Agencies. Our holdings, if realized now, would show a large profit on what they stand at in our books. (Applause.) Colonial and other securities stand at dols. 3,619,752 against dols. 2,181,165 in the previous report, an increase of dols. 1,438,587 during the half year. The dols. 500,000 which we now propose to add to the reserve fund brings the total up to dols. 11,500,000. It is proposed on the next occasion to divide this fund by calling the £1,000,000 representing the reserve fund in London as sterling reserve fund, and the dols. 1,500,000, which the accounts will show after this report is passed, with all subsequent additions, silver reserve fund. We will then virtually have our capital of ten millions in dollars; our sterling reserve ten millions of dollars (representing nominally one million sterling but in reality a good deal more) and a silver reserve fund of dol. 1,500,000. This is not the place to discuss the effect of the present unhappy war upon the political situation in China. I have already referred to its effect upon exchange banking in creating dear money in Europe. It only remains to add that the work of introducing international capital into China for the better development of her great natural resources has been brought almost to a standstill by the same cause. But, notwithstanding the check that progress in China thus receives, the country's tremendous commercial vitality continues to assert itself, and the revenue of the Imperial Maritime Customs will, I venture to predict, show a considerable increase upon former years. The trade of China generally has increased and in particular, the trade of North China. Perhaps this is the most striking feature of the period under review. I desire to draw special attention to the great and growing dimensions of trade with the Northern Ports, as its full significance is apt to be overlooked. In viewing the figures of the China trade it seems to be largely taken for granted that foreign goods shipped to Shanghai are almost all destined for that vague region popularly designated the "Yangtsze Valley," and the importance of the fact that a very large proportion of the imports thus described in shipping returns are destined for the Northern Ports is not sufficiently appreciated. Yet it is just this branch of the China trade—the trade between Shanghai, Tientsin, Chefoo and Newchwang—that has grown more than any other, of recent years, and latterly it has been specially stimulated by the successful working of the Imperial Railways of North China, the recent extension of which to Newchwang—tapping the great granary of Manchuria—already gives promise of developing a new and most important trade interest. The avidity with which the advantages of rapid communication and cheap transport have been seized upon in Chihli augurs well for the future of railway enterprise in other provinces, indeed for all genuine progressive enterprise carrying with it undoubted benefits to the people of the country. Progress is slow, but there is progress, and though, as I have just said, it is checked at the moment, we may confidently hope that the position will soon improve, that the elements of prosperity in China will more and more tend to combine, and that a period of commercial expansion on a large scale will set in. From the resulting increase in the volume of trade, this Bank, like all other institutions whose interests are largely identified with the welfare of China, may hope to reap its full share of benefit.

No questions being asked, the chairman then proposed the adoption of the report.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJI.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

430-99—Wadia and G—Framjee Manockjee and another vs Muncherjee Manockjee—Bicknell M and M.—Part heard.

681-99—Matubhai J and M—Kalianbai vs Goculdas Karamsey and another—Shamrao and M

642-99—Ardasir H and D—Laxmidas Nagindas and others vs Gulabdas Gangaram and others—M J and M, and E F W for postponement.

186-99—Bicknell M and M—Jamshedjee Framjee Kathak vs Nursoo Syboo—Payne G S and Co.

697-99—Dikshit and D—Mithabai vs Lowji Ladhia—Captain and V.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

604-97—Payne G S and M—Nazamudin Katta Mohidin Laboy vs Sorabjee Dinshaw Sopariwala—K D Shroff.

424-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Mithabai vs Canjee Arjoon—Smetham B and Noble.

745-93—Pestonjee R and K—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Anandrao Vinayeck and others—Crawford B and Co. Craigie L and G. and Little and Co.

395-99—Payne G S and M—Kikabhoy Khushall vs Charles Agnew Turner and others—Manshuklal D and J.

564-98—Hiralal M and M—Sobhagchand Tullockchand vs Nanabhai Tullockchand and others—Thakurdas D C and H.

812-99—Crawford B and Co—Haji Tar Mohomed Haji Hassum vs Bai Mamabai alias Mariambai—Framjee and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For Decree.

78-99—Framjee and D—Hajee Goolam Mohomed Azam vs Captain T Turner and others—Crawford B and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

611-99—Ardeshir H and D—Fatmabibi vs Doctor Goolam Sirwai—Smetham B and N. For postponement.

700-99—In person—Khooba Sabia and another vs Allarakhia Dewraj and others—Thakurdas D C and H.

638-92—Crawford B and Co—Adolph Gothard Christian and others vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Little and Co.

611-99—Bicknell M and M—Aveshabai and another vs Hajee Saboo Sidick—Takurdas D C and H.

502-98—Payne G S and Co—Harridas vs Ruttonsey Callianjee and others—Bhaishunker and K.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 14th March, 1900:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900	17,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April, 1899, to 10th Mar. 1900	18,233,200*
3 Amount remitted in excess of the Budget Estimate	1,233,200

* Includes £1,500,000 on account of gold held by the Secretary of State for India under Act II of 1898.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 2ND MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain W. A. Wheler, with English mails of 2nd March, arrived in Bombay harbour early Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bingham 2nd Lt Hon H J	Lancaster 2nd Lt
Dass Mr H	McWalters Mr
Dryden Mr and Mrs	Moer Dr D M
Dady Mr F C W	McRae 2nd Lt
Elliott Lt W C	McKay Mr H
Elwis Lt F F	Mozaff Hossier Mr
Evans Lt and Mrs	O'Bryen Mr T
Fenzi 2nd Lt L W	Raban 2nd Lt
Bigley Mr J J	Reed 2nd Lt E R
Horsfall Mrs and child	Robbins Mr B D and Mrs
Honnor Mr F Mrs 2 children and inft	Stapleton Mr
	Smith Mr E
KeithMr and Mrs	Willis Lt G W
Kemmis Lt A W M	Wilson 2nd Lt L M
Lewin 2nd Lt C M	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Andain Capt G N	Goldthorpe Lt J H
Barrows Miss E H	Gorden Mr
Biddulph Mr T H	King Mr A R
Bedford Capt and Mrs	Lindsay Mr E
Blood Lt Col	Lacey Mr
Browin Mr J	Nash Mr
Campbell Mr A Y S	Russell Mr T B
Clarke Capt and Mrs Stanley	Swain Col J C
Cowie Mr C F	Thicknesse Lt, Mrs and infant
Core Rev	Travers Mr and Mrs
Corfield Mrs E J and child	Turner Mrs and Miss
Crawford Mr H	Wray Mr C F
Giles Major	

FROM BRINDISI.

Darling Mr M	Turnbull Mr
Johnstone Mr J D	Trown Mr R C

FROM PORT SAID.—Jones Mr L S

FROM ADEN.

Doderel W Mr	Fobbs Col G C

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—MARCH 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr A W Trethewy, B Cov	Capt T D Leslie
Mr J G Cumming, B Cov	Capt H G Melville
Lieut Col P A Buckland	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr F C Henniker, B Cov 4 days' furl	Mr J Vaughan, B 3 mo M C
Mr B K Mullick, B Cov, furl on M C to April 12, 1900 (cancels permission to return)	Mr F L Halliday, B, 4 mo furl
	Major J C B Craster, 14 days
	Major B B Russell, 8 days
	Capt W J P Kaye, 2 mo
Mr H A Crump, B Cov, 6 mo M C	Capt C R Elliot, 14 days
	Lieut A G Ames, 4 mo
Mr H S Schun, B, furl to Nov 1, 1900	Lieut J M M Collard, 5 mo
	Sub Lieut F V de Burgh, R I M, 2 mo
Mr E J Moore, B, 6 mo furl	
Mr J C Carroll, B, 3 mo M C	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr W G Cole, B	Major T H Smith
Mr D K Macdonald, B	Capt A P Browne
Mr R Clare, B	Capt C C Reid
Mr J G M O'Hara, B	Capt C B Templer
Mr H A Kirk, B	Capt R E Chaplin
Mr M J Brind, B	Lieut J R Kennedy
Mr J F Somers-Eve, M	

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously advised	1,88,537	0	10
Mr J M Templer	50	0	0
Mr G P Campbell	50	0	0
Proceeds of Concert at Belgaum	1,050	0	0
Offg Asst Adjt Genl Sind Dist	3,036	11	4
Mr A W Cnukerbutty	50	0	0
Coy Sergt Major A Pullock	4	1	0
Major C H Dawson	10	0	0
Mr B J Skinner	7	0	0
Faridoonjee Jamsedjee	80	0	0
Members of Lodge Holmsdale in the East and Lodge Sandhurst	50	0	0
Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the E W Dept, Bombay	65	0	0
Appraisers, Gaugers, Inspectors and the Clerical Establishment, Princes Dock Custom House, 2nd instalment	20	8	0
Ludhiana Dist thro W A LeRossignol	420	0	0
Manager N W Railway Lahore being amount collected by Mr J Adams	81	11	0
Clerical Staff and other Subordinate employes and Artificers of the R I M Dockyard, Bombay as under:—			
Mr Robert F Smith ... Rs. 10			
Rao Bahadur Anandrao R Talcherkar ... „ 10			
Mr S J Nenezes ... „ 5			
Mr P H Baro ... „ 5			
Mr Bomanji Sorabji Wadia ... „ 5			
Mr Pestonji Dadabhoy ... „ 5			
Mr Shaik Dawood ... „ 5			
Mr J L Menezes ... „ 5			
Miscellaneous subscriptions ... „ 202			
	252	0	0
Total......Rs.	1,93,766	0	2

KING KING & CO.

Bombay, 16th March, 1900.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH, 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bahmo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Restrictions:—

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Censorship has been established at Panja and Buenaventura in United States of Columbia.

Telegrams for Bagota, Cucuta, Cartagena, Baranquilla, and Bucaramanga in Columbia (South America) cannot be accepted. Those for other can only be accepted at senders' risk.

Restrictions on private telegraphic correspondence to and from Azores removed, but still apply to telegrams to Madeira.

Telegrams for Venezuella except State are subject to Government censorship and accepted at sender's risk, code language admitted on production of code books.

Private telegrams for South African Republic (Transvaal) will be accepted subject to conditions given in foot-note on page 75 of the Indian Telegraph Guide.

Rates for British Indian and Portuguese Government messages to offices of British East Africa Company and Uganda Railway are the same as those for Zanzibar, plus five annas for postage.

Messages can now be accepted for Kimberley (South Africa) at senders risk.

State of communication:—
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.
Cable Tarifa Tangier interrupted.
Cable Newyork Haiti interrupted.
Cable Mole St Nicolas Cape Haiti interrupted.

During interruption messages directed via Bermuda Martinique or Key west Martinique at following rates via Teheran or Suez republic San Domingo Rs 9-11 Cape Haik Rs 10-1 Curacao Rs 10-4 Dutch Guiana Rs 10-11 Venezuela (Higuerda Moracaibo Puerto Cabillo) Rs 11-4 other offices Rs 10-15 via Turkey five annas less in each case.

There is no land line communication from Mozambique to Beira.

There is a land line between Beira and Quilimane.

Communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free States and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication between Cape Colony on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication with Mafeking (Bechuanaland) and beyond, interrupted.

This cuts off telegraph communication with British Bechuanaland, Southern Rhodesia, Nyassaland and Portuguese Zambesia.

Rates to South Africa via Lisbon St Vincent Ascen sion Capetown same as via Lisbon St Vincent Loanda Capetown.

Telegrams for places in East Cost Africa which are directed via Loanda and Capetown on account of interruption are accepted at same rates as via Bombay, Aden, during the present war.

Bhamo Route to China right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th Marchy 1900.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	16	3	... p.m	35	28
Teheran	18	10	35 a.m	0	39
Suez	18	2	35 p.m	0	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th March 1900.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	45	0	1
„ Karachi	0	8	0	2
„ Madras	0	34	0	3

A BERLIN correspondent writes:—According to trustworthy telegrams from St. Petersburg, the Ameer of Bokhara has ceded, gratis, large districts on the Upper Oxus to Russia for colonisation by Russian emigrants; granting permission, also, for the erection of barracks and other buildings for the Russian troops which are to be quartered there. A glance at the map shows the importance of this news, the correctness of which can hardly be doubted, as it is also published in the "Kolnische Zeitung." The upper course of the Oxus forms, for a long distance, the frontier between Bokhara and Afghanistan, and the erection of Russian military posts in this district will greatly improve Russia's position there.

WORTH NOTICING

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SUBJECT.—"Semetic Philology from a Historical point of View."

LECTURER MR. EZEKIEL MOSES EZEKIEL, B.A.

The Lecture is open to the Public.

By Order,

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.SC., C.M.
University Registrar.

Bombay, 17th March, 1900.

NOTICE.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S GARDEN PARTY for which INVITATIONS have been ISSUED for MONDAY, the 19th instant, will be at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, P. M., instead of at the LADIES' GYMKHANA.

MORNING DRESS.

OFFICERS, MESS DRESS—WHITE.

By Order,

J. G. GREIG, Lieut.,
A.-D.-C., to H. E. the Governor.

Government House, Malabar Point, 14th March, 1900.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

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RECEIVED Gold Silver and Metal Keyless Lever Watches by John Barrel. Rs. 300 to Rs. 16.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 17.

ALL markets closed on account of the great Hindu "Holi" holiday.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£101 5-16—1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4 ex
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£109 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£93 7-8—3-16
Bar Silver in London	27 5-8 unchanged.
Bar Silver in New York	60 1-8+1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25 30—1
Exchange on London at New York	4 85 5-8 unchanged.
Discount Bank of England 4 per cent	"
Discount Short London Bills 4 per cent	"
Discount Indian Bank Bills 4 per cent	"

Extra Council Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 1,80,000 and on Bombay, Rs. 10,000 at 1-4 1-16. Shipment of Silver to Bombay, £80,000 and to Calcutta, £30,000. Gold to Bombay. £20,000. Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England, about £400,000.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 16,000 bales. Surats Nil. Spot, at 5 19-32—1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Good Madras Westerns, at 5 1-16 plus 1-16.

Fair Cocanada, at 4 5-8 plus 1-16.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

March, March-April, April-May, June-July, July-Aug.
5·31 5·29 5·25 5·18 5·16
—1·16 —1·16 —1·16 —1·16 —3·64

COTTON.—

	Bales.
Total Weeks Sales	52,000
" Sold on Speculation	2,000
" for Export	1,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers	38,000
" Actual Exports	8,000
" Week's Imports	111,000
" Stock	632,000
SURATS, Week's Sales	100
Amount forwarded to consumers	300
Actual Exports	100
Stock	1,400
AFLOAT, American	210,000
Indian	1,000

COTTON IN NEW YORK—

Receipts at the Ports	20,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	38,000 "
Do Continent	11,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9 7-8 unchanged
Futures, month of June	9·53—2
Do do September	8·41—1
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,12,000 bales.
" Exports to Great Britain	97,000 "
" " France and Continent	47,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	8,70,000 "
" Interior Ports	3,80,000 "

SEEDS—London quotes :—

Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, ... 42s. 3-8d.
April May, Dunkirk, business done, firm.
Brown Rapeseed ..... 40s. 1-4d.
April May, Antwerp, business done, firm.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed ..... 44s. 1-2d.
March April, Dunkirk, sellers, strong.

SKINS.—The sheep skin Sale opened in London yesterday. Bombay 1d. lower. Light Madras dull and prices 1-2d. to 1d. lower. Heavy Madras 1d. to 2d. lower. Madras Medium qualities 1d. to 2d. lower.

Arrival.—"Istrar."

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£101 5-16 unchanged
3 per cent Rentes	£101 1-2 Ex +1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£109 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent Govt Securities	£93 7-8 "
Bar Silver in London	27 11-16 +1-16
" New York	60 1-8 unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris	25·20 "
" New York	4·85 5-8 "
Discount Bank of England	4 per cent. unchanged
" Short London Bills	" "
" Indian Bank Bills	" "

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total Sales 7,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 32,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot at 5s. 18-32—1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

March, March.-Apl, Apl.-May, June-July, July-Aug.
—1·32 —1·32 —1·64 —1·64 —1·64

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	22,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	7,000 "
" to Continent	29,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	9 7-8 unchanged.
Futures, month of June	9·46—7.
po do September	8.40—1
Total visible supply	3,350,000 bales
do do of which East Indian	49,000 "
do do Stock in London	3,000
do Quantity in Sight	7,890,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. Tata and Co.'s Liverpool agents write :—"A series of very strong markets, prices show an advance of about 18 points and are well above the previous highest quotations a few weeks ago. The situation in Manchester is very strong. Spinners and manufactures are under contract for months ahead and can well afford to pay full prices for spot cotton. A continuance of the large consumption seems therefore assured in consequence of the depleted stock here, each position, as it comes round, ought to crop up to the present spot quotation. Thus even if the market should remain unchanged, it will be "a good thing to buy Aug.-Sept., the last position in this season, a period when the prospective scarcity will be most pronounced, at the present discount of 28 points under spot. As regards new crop that position stands quite by itself, and we do not deal with it at present. Farmers are only beginning to prepare the ground still, we beg to call your attention to the big discount between Sept.-Oct. and Nov.-Dec., which has been brought about by importers throwing all their hedges on this very distant position. The relative dearness of the Sept.-Oct. will draw a great deal of new crop to Liverpool at the beginning of the new season. Sept.-Oct., Nov.-Dec., are both new crop and not under the influence of the prospective scarcity : people will eagerly buy the cheaper position, importers will at the same time buy back their hedges in Nov.-Dec. and let them out again in Sept.-Oct and the discount will fast disappear. Should the Transvaal War soon come to an end we should see a great trade boom and all sorts of securities would advance. People will realise them at the higher prices and invest their surplus in cotton, which may still be called relatively one of the cheapest commodities. We maintain our advice to remain "bull on Aug.-Sept., position" Options : Single ; May-June 10 ; Aug.-Sept., 13 ; Nov.-Dec. 16. Double May-June, 20 ; Aug.-Sept. 26 ; Nov.-Dec. 32." The following interesting extracts from first class American correspondent's letters, without any opinion of our own, may be useful. New Orleans—The profits made by spinners and manufacturers in U. S. this year are simply phenominal, and cotton must advance much before checking business. Fine Bluff (Arkansas)—Crop situation will become more acute as the season advances ; movement is now full for holders are willing to accept present prices, and their hoardings come into sight, but inferior stocks rapidly exhausting, and nothing left to replenish them. 3 weeks ago we had 25,000 bales now less than 10,000, of this nearly 8,000 belong to local buyers who are simply waiting for shipping contracts. The season here is practically over. 3 weeks ago Sterer port had 60,000 bales, now hardly 7,000 ; other towns tell the same story. No great preparations for another crop, on the contrary planters will do well to hold what labor they have and many have not been able to do this. Wagers can now be had that new crop will not reach 11 1-2 mill. Galveston—5 1-8d. for Midding on spot may be high enough, but we fail to understand why July-August sells at 4·45 or August-September at 4·39 (?) these positions promise to be stronger than present spots. Our opinion is that later on August-September should sell at 5 1-2, September-October at 5 1-8 to 5, October-November, at 4 8-4 to 4 1-2, and November-December at 4 1-2. Average in 1900 will not be as large as in 1897 or 1898, but larger than 1899. It may be possible to plant 12 mill crop ; but impossible to secure labour to pick such a crop. In July or August, later deliveries as September-October or October-November may be a good purchase with prospects of a good average crop of 10 mill bales.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th March, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	Inches 29·810
Temperature of the Air	degrees 81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·8
Dew Point	67·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·627
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 88·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·6
General Directions of wind	N, NNE, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 188

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS
Director, Government Observatory

THERMOMETER READINGS,

SATURDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 17.

10 p.m.	78·4

SUNDAY.—MARCH 18.

6 a.m.	74·3
10 a.m.	81·2
2 p.m.	83·2
4 p.m.	82·5

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DE QUADROS—March 17, at Mount Road, Mazagon, Bombay, John Baptist de Quadros, L R C P, L R C S (Edin) L M & L P P S (Glasgow), eldest son of J V de Quadros, of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Bombay, aged 34 years. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIDSON—BARROW—February 24, at Holy Trinity, Ryde, Dr A Davidson, Cornwall rd, Bayswater, to Emmeline, Josephine, daughter of late Major-Gen. Barrow, C B, R A, Madras.

ROGERS—ANGOVE—February 26, at St Peter's Church, Cranley gdns, J H Mortimer, son of Lieut-Col H G Rogers, late Staff Officer of Pensioners, and formerly 49th Regt, to Mildred Gertrude St. Aubyn, daughter of W C Angove, R N R, P and O Company's Service.

WALKER—BURTON—February 22, at St Helen's Church, Waddington, L A Walker, M R C P, L R C P, son of Major-Gen A Walker, C.I, R A, late Director-General of Ordnance in India, to Mary Lilian, daughter of late E Burton, J P.

DEATH.

NORTON—February 27, Major-Gen E N Norton, Madras Staff Corps, son of Sir J D Norton, Knight, Eastbourne Lodge, Ealing Dean, aged 71.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1900.

THE question of a Russian Consulate in Bombay greatly disturbed Mr. Henry Norman, when, somewhere in the wilds of Central Asia, he was informed that a certain Russian official was designated for the post. He at once wrote to the *Times* to put the British public on their guard, and to recommend that if the Foreign Office were approached on the subject, it should claim by way of compensation the right to place Consuls at Tiflis and Tashkend. Seeing that Germany, Austria, France, the United States, and a whole host of minor States are represented in Bombay by Consuls, it would be difficult to furbish up reasons for refusing to receive a Russian Consul. As a matter of fact, Russia is entitled under the most-favoured-nation clause, to claim the right to establish a Consulate-General at Bombay. Russia never objected to our sending a Consul to Tiflis, and a British Consul was sent there some years ago. The British Foreign Office, in its wisdom, appointed to the post an Agent who had been withdrawn from a more important Consulate in Russia, on the demand of the Russian Government, for non-political reasons. When there was an objection to receive that representative at Tiflis, it was found unnecessary to maintain a Consul there. No European Power has deemed it useful to accredit a Consular Agent to Tashkend, and there is no ground on which we could claim a right not accorded to any other Power. The fact that Mr. Norman ingenuously admits that the chief and only business of such an agent would be to supply the Foreign Office with secret information of Russian movements in Central Asia, would not predispose Russia to make an exception in our favour. The *Times'* correspondent in St. Petersburg states that there would be no objection on the part of the Czar's Government to the re-establishment of a Consulate at Tiflis or the creation of one at Baku, on the Caspian.

Mr. Norman thereupon writes a second letter, in which he demands to know what steps the British Government have taken or propose to take now that they are aware that there is no objection to the presence of a British Consul at Tiflis or Baku. He also asks why, in defiance of the rule that promotion amongst the Consuls in Russia should be made from amongst themselves, a military attache from Teheran has been appointed Consul-General at Odessa. That officer knew little of Russia and his presence at Odessa is objected to on the ground that at Teheran he was distinguished for his anti-Russian sentiments. Mr. Norman anticipates an improvement alike in our commercial and national relations with Russia, from the greater efficiency of our consular service in that Empire. It is to be hoped that he is not oversanguine. The tendency of opinion in that country is shown by the assertion of the "Bourse Gazette" that the time is not far distant when the Russian railway system in Central Asia will find its natural extension to the shores of the Indian Ocean. Persia, that journal tells us, is the key to the Indian Ocean, the direct line of communication between Russia and India being through Teheran and Herat. "The Power that rules at Herat will be practically lord of the railway system which leads not only to Teheran but to Kabul and the Punjab." That is what we read in a journal published in St. Petersburg on February 25. Three days later, the Odessa correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed that General Dukhouski, Governor-General of Russian Turkestan, and General Golitziu, Commander-in-Chief in the Caucasus, are to be superseded, owing to the desire on the part of the War Minister that those two important Commands shall be filled by Generals especially fitted for the carrying out of the Russian forward policy in Central Asia. General Kuropatkin, Minister of War, for seven years held the command in Central Asia, and he understands the situation and its requirements. The correspondent considers it improbable that any real aggressive design against Afghanistan is contemplated. The intention is to use the large force on the Afghan frontier as a leverage for the forwarding of Russian designs upon Persia. That view is, however, qualified by the information from Berlin that Bokhara has ceded to Russia large areas on the right bank of the Oxus, which is the boundary of Afghanistan on that side, with a view to their colonisation by Russian immigrants. Barracks and other buildings are being erected there to serve as Russian military posts to bring pressure to bear on Afghanistan. It requires a certain stretch of imagination to suppose that these elaborate preparations along the Afghan frontier remote from Herat, are to be used only as a leverage for the furtherance of designs in Persia.

THE Blue Book on the seizure of German steamers by British men-of-war must be interesting reading. The steamers in question were proceeding from German ports to Delagoa Bay, which, being Portuguese territory, is neutral. They were seized in the vicinity of the bay on the ground, or supposition, that they contained contraband of war. As a matter of fact no contraband was found on board the mail steamer Bundesrath, which was taken to Durban and detained there a considerable time for purposes of search. Nor is it alleged that the examination of the Herzog was more successful. What is certain is that both vessels were released when the Berlin Foreign Office used language which those who employed it considered firm and dignified, and those to whom it was addressed, abrupt and unwarranted, and even arrogant. Count Hatzfeldt, the Imperial Ambassador in London, who was the mouthpiece of Count Von Buelow, and doubtless of the Emperor himself, said:—"I am instructed to request your Excellency to cause explicit instructions to be given to British ships in African waters to respect international rules, and not to place further impediments in the way of neutral trade." There was no pretence of veiling this demand under the usual conventions of diplomatic politeness. The Ambassador spoke *de haut en bas*. Lord Salisbury instructed Sir Frederick Lascelles to express to Count Von Buelow his surprise that such an abrupt and unfounded imputation should be made. In the debate on the Navy Bill the Foreign Minister made effective use of the seizure of German ships as an argument for doubling the strength of the Imperial fleet. He spoke of the attitude of Great Britain with great bitterness, while asserting that she had made an unconditional surrender, released the steamers and promised a large indemnity. The Home press is indignant, and the "Times" regards the correspondence as throwing light on the brutality of the German Press and the recent insults to English visitors in Dresden It would be more to the point to consider whether the seizure of steamers on mere suspicion, which the result did not justify, was under the circumstances prudent, or in strict accordance with international usage. When the German Foreign Office brusquely declares that contraband is impossible between neutral ports, and that the seizures were made in defiance of international law, the only precedents which can be pleaded were those made by the Courts of the United States during the Secession War, to meet a quite exceptional state of things. The British port of Nassau was the rendezvous of blockade runners, built especially for the contraband trade. When they could they went direct for one or other of the Confederate ports. When the blockade became too stringent, they proceeded to Matamoris in Mexican territory where contraband goods were landed, to be carried in due course across the frontier into Confederate territory.

The American Prize Courts could only justify the seizure of British blockade-runners on the high seas by ingeniously inventing the doctrine of continuous voyages. Eminent judges decided that the goods having been originally shipped in England for delivery to the belligerent States, the fact that they were landed *en route* in neutral territory, to facilitate their delivery, did not deprive them of their contraband character. This ruling was of questionable legality; but international law is not a definite code, enacted by legislatures, and sanctioned by the universal consent of Sovereign States. Its provisions depend very much on the fighting strength of the State that seeks to enforce or to extend it. When the United States had a million of men in the field, and it was possible for General Grant to entertain the belief that in the event of war with Great Britain he could possess himself in six weeks of all the strategic points in Canada, this new doctrine was not likely to be seriously contested. It was the less necessary to raise any question as to the validity of the ruling, as the lucrative trade of blockade running was not materially checked by the decision of the American Prize Courts. But it was tolerably certain that powerful neutral States, differently situated, would not accept the doctrine that merchandise carried under their flag from one neutral port to another would be liable to seizure on the high seas. Count Hatzfeldt's despatch brusquely set it aside as unworthy of argument by the statement that there can be no question of contraband between neutral ports. A few years since, when France was in "a state of war" with China—that is to say was carrying on warlike operations without a declaration of war—rice was declared to be contraband. The object of that step was to compel the Court of Pekin into submission by cutting off the supply of sea-borne rice from the southern provinces. Great Britain protested, on the ground that food-stuffs are not contraband of war, except when clearly intended for the sustenance of the military forces of a belligerent. That was an intelligible and clearly defined principle, though the French Government declined to act upon it. But the British Government departed from it when they declared flour to be contraband of war, and seized American and other ships, bound for Delagoa Bay with that food-stuff. The intention was to bring pressure to bear on the Transvaal and the Free State by depriving them of supplies of food from abroad. The American Government complained of these seizures, and obtained a large indemnity. There we set at naught the principle we had ourselves laid down, although our new reading of international law might be used with effect against Great Britain in the event of a war with naval Powers. The unwisdom of blowing hot and cold in matters of principle affecting our own rights, while irritating neutrals, has been exemplified more than once during the present war. The time has come to decide on the principles which should guide our own action without coming into collision with the rights and claims of other nations.

As India has to pay pretty heavily for her naval defences she has a right to raise her voice in protest against the Admiralty's neglect. When H. M. S. Pomone was sent out here some months ago it was believed that the naval authorities had realised the necessities of the case, and we were to have ships well qualified to defend our coasts. We were told that the flagship was to be improved upon and the obsolete little gunboats of the Redbreast and Lapwing class were to be cleared out of Indian waters. For the Melpomene we were to have the Sappho and for the Eclipse, the Highflyer. The last of these we are to have by and bye. But the Sappho is not to relieve the Melpomene. In her stead the unlucky Cossack is to come back, a ship we have twice condemned and sent away. In the place of a three thousand ton cruiser we are to have a 1,770 ton vessel. The Sappho is as much superior to the Melpomene as that ship is to the Cossack. The Sappho's armament is two 6 in. quickfiring guns, six 4·7, eight 6 pr. Q, one 3 pr. Q; one field 4 machine ; four torpedo tubes and twelve 14 inch torpedoes. Her complement is 273 men. This is what we were to have. We have now in the Melpomene 6 inch Q, nine 6 pr. Q, one 3 pr. Q, one 9 pr. boat and three Nordenfelt machine guns, four torpedo tubes and eight 14in. torpedo tubes ; and the complement 216 men. Instead of this we are now offered a craft with six 6 in. B, eight 3 pr. Q, one 9 pr. boat, two Nordenfeldts, three torpedo tubes and eight 14 torpedoes, and a complement of 172 men. The Cossack might have done very well to relieve the Lapwing, whose commission is fast drawing to a close. But instead of that the Redbreast is to come back again in place of her sister ship the Lapwing. The changes are for the worse not the better. Her armament is six 4 pr. B ; two 3 pr. Q, one boat and two Nordenfeldts and her complement 74 men. The new flagship of which such great things were expected, is not likely to be here for some time yet. The latest news of her is that after eight hours' trial at 17 knots, out of an intended 60 hours, the Highflyer again broke down, and has returned to the Rook for repairs. The mishap occurred some 140 miles from there, and she returned with the port engine only working. It was understood that the Highflyer has to be in England by April 1, and if so she will certainly not complete her trials to programme.

MR. K. RAGHUNATHJI in his latest pamphlet dealing with the Hindu temples of Bombay describes twenty-seven shrines. The most interesting portions of the brochure are some notes which accompany the accounts of several of the temples. Thus in regard to Bhau's Math which is situated in Chandanwady near the Market Post Office we are informed that a certain person here gets "possessed" by the God Kanoba, and that while he is in that state people with sick children inquire of him the cause of their illness. Two cases are mentioned where cures were attributed to the man in possession, so to speak. There is a small hill near Mazagon and the Tank Bunder, and a projecting rock is besmeared with a mixture of oil and red lead and is worshipped as Gholap Deva or Ghodap Deva. It has been so called because the projection has some resemblance to a horse's mouth. A number of stones are placed near it and among them is a *tank*, and in reference to this latter it is explained that when a person is about to die a piece of metal is placed under his head. After death but before the body is burned or buried the piece of metal is taken to a smith who stamps it with a human figure. This stamped plate is called a *tank* or *pitar* The metal is taken to the deceased's house and red lead or *shendur* is rubbed on it with *gugal*, a fragrant gum, or *vishesha*, which is frankincense. The *tank* is then believed to whisper into the ears of its possessor that it has become the *pitar* of some particular person, and it is afterwards deposited in an earthen chatty hung from the rafters of the house. Regarding the *pitars*, which are highly valued by their owners, those of the good, learned and renowned are credited with fatal powers. When a man desires the death of his enemy, instead of sticking pins in his effigy as was the practice in our own dark ages, he lays the *pitar* on the ground, face upwards. Then he hits it three times with the heel of a shoe that has been worn and charitably commands it to kill his friend the enemy within so many days. The order apparently has to be positive, and the *pitar* is expected to be prompt in its action. The theory of the thing is that the *pitar* is supposed to get enraged at the beating with the shoe heel, and flies to the individual doomed who thereupon falls ill and conveniently dies. That is the belief. Hindus, it is stated, have a firm faith in these *pitars* and their well known threat "I will lay low your *pitar* in the dust signifies that by malignant countercharms the soul of the relative whom the *pitar* represents will be imprisoned in the earth and prevented from entering the abode of the blessed. Presumably also the laying low of the *pitar* would interfere with its reliability as an agent of secret assassination, which may account for the fact that mysterious, sudden deaths are not numerous enough to create alarm.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE, C.B., Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Major the Hon'ble Rupert Leigh, Military Secretary, Mr. Claud Hill, I.C.S., Private Secretary ; and Captain Greig, Aide-de-Camp, returned here yesterday morning from Ahmedabad, by the Ahmedabad mail. The arrival was private. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired at sunrise to-day to announce the arrival.

THE Nawab of Dir, with Captain Dew, Political Officer, is now in Calcutta.

HONG KONG has made a handsome donation of Rs. 30,000 to the Indian Famine Relief Fund.

A NEW village, Dhan, population 574, has been attacked with plague in the Jullundur district.

CAPTAIN MCMAHON, Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral, is also in Calcutta at the present time.

THE mortality from all causes in Calcutta last Thursday reached 216 against a normal average of 89. There were 133 death from plague.

THE scheme for a bacteriological laboratory at Kasauli has been approved generally, but it will be worked by a Committee of the Anti-Rabies Institute.

SEVERAL cases of plague have been reported at Aden. All precautions are being taken. No evidence has yet been received as to how the disease got there.

CONSEQUENTLY on Captain Barton proceeding on leave, Captain Roos-Keppel will combine the functions of Political Officer and Commandant of the Rifles in the Khyber.

THE weekly statement of plague in the Punjab, dated 5th March, shows 14 cases and 15 deaths, spread over the four villages of Nawashahr, Mangowal, Malpur and Chhokran, all in the Jullundur district.

THE usual statements by the Military and Public Works Members of Council will, we hear, be presented with the Budget on the 21st. In spite of the heavy calls on account of scarcity the year is likely, we believe, to close with a fair surplus.

MR. G. V. MARTIN, Officiating Consulting Engineer for Railways, Calcutta, proceeds on furlough in April. It is not certain yet whether Colonel Hanbury White, the permanent incumbent of the post, returns from sick leave at once or later on.

THE proposal of the Principal Medical Officer with Her Majesty's Forces in India to increase the establishment of the Indian Army Nursing Service by 13 senior nursing sisters and 63 nursing sisters has been deferred for consideration presently.

IN Saturday's "Gazette of India" appears a list of the regiments and mountain batteries of the Native Army which are granted the privilege of bearing on their colors and appointments the words Punjab Frontier, with Malakand, Tirah or Samana, according to the expedition on which they served in 1897-98. The Imperial Service Corps which served in the campaign are granted similar distinctions.

A NOTIFICATION has been issued forbidding the issue of railway tickets in plague infected areas to pilgrims and others intending to proceed to the Hardwar fair. The Allahabad district is included in the prohibition, which will last from March 25th to April 14th.

A DEPUTATION from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce will wait upon the Government of India in the Public Works Department next week to represent the matter of the short supply of waggons on the East Indian Railway, and the consequent hindrance of the coal traffic.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART returned to Calcutta unexpectedly from his self trip on Friday afternoon. The "Pioneer" learns that his health has not after all materially benefitted by the change. It is now for medical experts to decide whether he is fit to go to Simla.

THE reported plague deaths for the past week were 3,957, against 3,363 in the previous seven days, the chief increase occuring in Bengal. There were 601 deaths in Calcutta and 1,782 in Bengal, Patna accounting for 1,581 of the latter. The plague was stationary elsewhere.

WE regret to notice that the total mortality in Calcutta on Tuesday was again the highest on record. The Health Office returns show that no less than 213 persons died on Tuesday. The fresh plague cases brought to light were 127 with 107 deaths. One hundred and sixty-one "alive" cases were shown yesterday.

IT is proposed to keep No. 3 Company Sappers and Miners at Quetta for some extra months until it is seen if the plague will revisit Poona, and also because there is a good deal of work for the Sappers at Quetta in connection with the proposed tramway for conservancy purposes which has lately been sanctioned.

THE latest famine returns show nearly 4,813,000 persons on relief, or an increase during the week of about 217,000. The figures have risen in the Central Provinces by 72,000 ; in Bombay by 47,000 ; in Rajputana by 32,500 ; in Bombay Native States by 43,000 ; and in Hyderabad by 24,000. There is a slight decrease of 3,000 in the Punjab.

IT has been decided that, owing to the inefficiency resulting from ill-health to which the batteries of Royal Field Artillery located at Mian Mir are subject, the normal duration of stay of these batteries shall be reduced from two years to one year, one battery going to Campbellpore so soon as barrack accommodation can be provided. Mian Mir will thus be reduced to a single field battery.

IT has been ruled that the reward of Rs. 500 sanctioned for junior Civilians and military Civilians for passing the military Higher Standard examination in Punjabi, is to be granted only to men of less than five years' service. The period is to count from date of arrival in India in the case of members of the Indian Civil Service, and from date of first assuming charge of civil duties in the case of military officers.

SIR JOHN WOODBURN, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, will meet the Bengal Members of the General Committee of the Famine Charitable Relief Fund at the Bengal Council Chamber on Saturday next, at 11 a.m., to arrange for the formation of a Bengal Provincial Committee and the appointment of a Provincial Executive Committee.

IN the Cachar district 3·11 inches of rain fell during last week, and the tea bushes are consequently flushing well. In the Kamrup Division, pruning of tea is nearly finished and hoeing is in progress. In the Sibsagar district the prospects of tea are reported to be fair, but in the Lakimpur Division pruning is still in progress ; the bushes are beginning to flush, but basket worms are prevalent in some of the gardens of the North Lakhimpur sub-division.

CONSEQUENT on the recrudescence of plague the native quarter of Calcutta has been thrown into intense excitement. Numbers of natives, chiefly Marwaris, are leaving the town for their native villages. Within the past three days the evening trains at the Howrah railway station have been unusually full, conveying up to now upwards of six thousand natives from the metropolis. The exodus threatens to continue for some time.

THE contribution of this Province to the Indian section at the forthcoming Paris Exhibition consists of three Persian carpets made in Punjab Jails, two big screens, and specimens of wood-work prepared in the Mayo School of Industrial Art Lahore. The last consist of a beautiful show case in carved "deodar," and two four-leaf screens, one in carved shesham and "deodar," and the other in "shesham" only.

WE are asked to give publicity to the following :—Children of non-commissioned officers and soldiers now on service in South Africa will be received into the "Summer Home for soldiers' children at Mussoorie" free of charge, during the season of 1900. Applications should be addressed to Mrs. Stehelim, Lady Superintendent, Summer Home, Mussoorie. Children applying for admission should be over 4 and under 12 years of age.

A MEETING of the Central Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Fund was held at Calcutta on Tuesday afternoon. The business was chiefly of a formal character, as the affected Provinces have not yet had time to notify their requirements. A sum of Rs 15,000 was sanctioned for relief in three of the States of Western Rajputana which are suffering acutely and for which the Governor-General's Agent made an urgent appeal. The 5th list of subscriptions shows a total to date of Rs. 24,93,076.

ONLY seventeen candidates were successful at the examination for thirty commissions in the Royal Army Medical Corps held recently in London. Only twenty-five candidates entered for the examination. Considering the war fever which exists, the persistent unpopularity of the R. A. M. C. demonstrates that the War Office is at present unable to compete in the medical market for young doctors. Young graduates cannot be attracted into a hard-worked corps serving almost continually abroad by £200 a year and a military title.

A SPECIAL reward of 200 has been sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces to anyone who kills the stray elephant belonging to his Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, as it has been causing considerable damage to the crops, bamboos and forest trees in the Chandgarh Forests of the Nimar Forest Division. A man eating tiger has also been causing considerable anxiety, and a reward of Rs. 600 is offered to anyone who successfully kills the unwelcome beast ; he is known as the Adegaon man eater, and is to be found in the Lakhnadon Tahsil towards the Adegaon Taluka in the Seoni district of the Central Provinces ; so that anyone in need of a change of air and a little excitement might find it profitable to make a trip to the Central Provinces.

THE trade returns by the Nushki-Seistan route for the nine months which ended on December 31st are most satisfactory, as they show that goods to the value of nearly 6 3-4 lakhs were carried by the caravans which link Quetta with Meshed. Trade is still active, and the figures when the official year which closes on 31st instant should be much higher. At every stage between Quetta and Robat the water supply is now unlimited, and the trade route as realigned avoids all sand. Most of the stages for caravans have been reduced to 12 or 15 miles, which camels can easily accomplish. Between Quetta and Nushki a good camel track has been blasted through the hills where the old road was steep and rough. Major Sykes and Captain Webb-Ware are striving to open trade communication with Kirman and Quetta by this news route ; a big consignment of valuable Persian carpets is being sent as an experiment, and will reach Quetta next month. We can only urge the Government again to take up the question of a line of telegraph between Baluchistan and Persia. It could follow the caravan route from Panjpai, where an office was recently opened, and either be laid to Meshed or, better still, to Kirman, if, as already stated, the Indo-European Telegraph is to be realigned through that town.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

OCCUPATION OF SPRINGFONTEIN.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

Lord Roberts wires from Bloemfontein yesterday that General Pole-Carew, with his force, has arrived at Springfontein, and therefore Bloemfontein is practically in rail communication with Capetown.

BURGHERS SURRENDERING.

General Pretyman's Proclamation is already having an excellent effect, and several hundred burghers have expressed their intention to surrender their arms and return to their occupations.

The Commissioner of Basutoland reports that 800 Boers from Bloemfontein and a further contingent from Aliwal North are only awaiting the terms of the Proclamation to surrender.

It is estimated that three-quarters of the Free Staters are returning to their farms.

The rebels are flocking in to surrender at Barkly East, Lady Grey and Herschel.

General Pole-Carew has reached Norvals Pont.

THE PASSAGE OF THE ORANGE RIVER.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Both General Brabant's and General Clements' columns have crossed the Orange River and established themselves on the northern bank.

SIR FREDERICK CARRINGTON GETS A COMMAND.

General Sir Frederick Carrington and his staff will sail to-morrow for the Cape. The General will take the command of a Rhodesian field force, one of whose objects will be to prevent the Boers from trekking northward.

THE CONDITION OF LORD ROBERTS' FORCE.

Notwithstanding the tremendous marches they have had our troops are marvellously fit but the horses are exhausted.

The devotion of the troops to Lord Roberts is boundless.

DESPATCH ON THE STORMBERG DISASTER.

A despatch from Lord Roberts on the Stormberg reverse has appeared in the "Gazette." It attributes General Gatacre's failure to his reliance on inaccurate information, the employment of too small a force and the fatigue of his men after their night march.

When it became evident that the guides of the leading column were wrong, General Gatacre should have halted, or fallen back on Molteno, instead of risking the safety of his entire force.

WOUNDED AT DRIEFONTEIN.

The following are additional names of those wounded at Driefontein:—Lieut. Wickham, 81st Field Battery, Captain Dyne, East Kents, Major Gillard, Welsh.

PRESENTATION TO THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

The Mayor of Simons Town on the occasion of the presentation of an address to the officers and men of the Naval Brigade, thanking them for their services at Ladysmith, referred to the presence at the ceremony of several Malay priests, who desired to testify their devotion to the Queen and country.

BOERS IN FORCE ON THE FREE STATE BORDER.

THE PASSES BLOCKED.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

Reuter wires from Ladysmith that Lord Dundonald has thoroughly reconnoitred the Free State border and found the Boers in force at Van Reenan's, Tintwa and DeBeers Passes.

The re-construction of the Harrismith line is rapidly progressing.

M. DeWet, a member of the Cape Parliament, has arrived at Burghersdorp.

GENERAL GATACRE'S COLUMN.

General Gatacre's scouts have entered Springfontein and his column is advancing.

General Gatacre's scouts seized two engines, forty trucks and a quantity of ammunition, besides taking prisoners at Springfontein.

A FORCE FOR MAFEKING.

It is understood that Lord Roberts has detached a force to relieve Mafeking which was safe on the 10th instant.

RELIEF OF MAFEKING IMMINENT.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Reuter, wiring from Lobatsi on the 12th instant, says the railway and telegraph are open to Pitsani, which is twenty-five miles north of Mafeking, the relief of which is expected at any moment.

ARMY ORDER BY LORD ROBERTS.

An Army Order has been issued by Lord Roberts, in which he recites the achievements of his troops since crossing the frontier, the record of which any army would be proud. He praises in the warmest manner the endurance, cheerfulness and gallantry of the troops and the heroic spirit of the wounded.

Major Buchanan Riddell, King's Royal Rifles, on service in South Africa, has died of enteric fever.

THE BOER PRISONERS FOR ST. HELENA.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The departure of the transports with the Free State prisoners for St. Helena has been countermanded and it is probable that Transvaal prisoners will go instead.

Violent quarrelling between the Free State and Transvaal prisoners is incessant.

CRONJE'S JOURNEY TO CAPE TOWN.

EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS.

Orange River, March 1.

Gen. Cronje and Mrs. Cronje passed through here last night on their way to Cape Town. The most elaborate precautions were taken to prevent the public seeing the Boer general. Even officers were not allowed in the station, and the railway refreshment room was closed for some time before the arrival of the prisoner, to the great discomfort of Kimberley passengers, who were thus obliged to go without food. Cronje looks dejected and miserable, and his hair is greyer than of yore. He entered the dining-room accompanied by his wife, son, and interpreter. Gen. Pretyman and his staff took their seats at the same table. For a few minutes Cronje covered his face with his hands, and engaged in prayer before taking any refreshment.—Reuter's Special Service.

THE SIEGE OF MAFEKING.

BOER REPORT.

Malopo (via Lorenco Marques), March 1. Gen. Snyman reports that Plumer's flying column attempted last week to approach Mafeking from the north-west, but has again returned to Gaberones. The Federal trenches are now within 250 yards of the besieged town, inside of which it is reported that there is much fever.—Laffan.

ROBERTS' DESPATCHES.

THE BLOEMFONTEIN PROCLAMATION.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 18.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires :—Lord Roberts' despatches significantly refrain from criticising Lord Methuen, and merely mention that he has requested him to expedite a complete list of the Black Watch considered worthy of mention. He refers coldly to the late General Wauchope and the Highland Brigade affair.

Lord Roberts says that General Gatacre's despatch was originally forwarded to Sir Redvers Buller, but no duplicate was retained, and the original is only now acknowledged. The failure of the Mounted Infantry at Stormberg, General Gatacre ascribes to the remissness of the telegraphist, but admits he neglected to inquire telegraphically whether they ever reached the proper quarter. Moreover, he does not explain the capture of the Northumberlands and Royal Irish after they were ordered to retire. The fact is doubtless attributable to the exhaustion of the troops, and their immobility under fire.

LORD ROBERTS' PROCLAMATION

at Bloemfontein is discreetly lenient and is regarded as another evidence of his statesmanship. His reception proves that the Free Staters were not merely ready to snatch peace at any terms, but had been entrapped and compelled to fight. Reuter waxes eloquent over the "surprisingly cordial" ovation with which Lord Roberts was welcomed at Bloemfontein. Mr. Collins, State Secretary, escorted him to the heart of the town amid wild commotion and unanimous applause. The crowd sang "God Save the Queen" with tremendous energy throughout Lord Roberts' entry into Mr. Steyns garden, concluding with a mighty burst of cheering at the Presidency. Lord Roberts hoisted the Union Jack, which had been specially made by his wife, amid more enthusiasm. The crowd was impressed by the begrimed, unshorn face of the General, the patched uniforms of the troops, and the general evidence of hard fighting they had undergone. The spectators roared "Tommy Atkins" and "Soldiers of the Queen," moving the stolid troopers to

BROAD GRINS OF PLEASURE.

A visit was paid to the jail, and four prisoners released who had refused to fight against the British. Fifty officers and men were found in the hospital. They had been well treated and were progressing favourably.

The troops proceeded to man the northern heights, and correspondents dwell on the marked contrast between the well-fed citizens and the gaunt impassive gunners, mounted on jaded horses. The high kopje showed a distant view of endless troops and waggons approaching the town. Regiments and transport columns poured over the suburban plains like a mighty wave, each brigade taking its allotted place swiftly and quietly until the plains were covered with parallel lines miles in length.

MR. KIPLING'S WARNING.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, in a lengthy article in the "Times," inveighs against the smooth, false, time-serving sedition which is still honeycombing Capetown, and strongly urges measures, not of vindictiveness, but justice.

Scores of pro-Boer meetings throughout the length and breadth of the kingdom have been abandoned or rendered impossible, popular indignation transcending all bounds.

THE OCCUPATION OF BLOEMFONTEIN.

A RUSSIAN TRIBUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 17.

An *Indian Daily News* telegram, dated London, March 15th, says :—

The British occupation of Bloemfontein was accomplished in a manner which was highly satisfactory to us, and fully illustrates the half-heartedness with which the majority of the Free Staters have participated in the Transvaal quarrel.

The state entry of Lord Roberts into the town was made the occasion of a most remarkable demonstration. Dense crowds followed him from the gates to the Presidency cheering lustily, and here with one accord they sang "God Save the Queen" with as much enthusiasm as any English crowd.

President Steyn had fled the day before, after vainly endeavouring to induce the residents of Bloemfontein to resist the British. According to his brother, who is now a prisoner in the hands of Lord Roberts, President Steyn had become quite a nonentity amongst the Free Staters, who would have long since submitted to the British but for fear of the Transvaalers. The latter threatened to turn their guns on Bloemfontein if the residents refused to fight.

The *Standard* states that the Russian Attache on the staff of Lord Roberts cabled in the following terms to the Czar :—"I am amazed at the energy in action, and the endurance of the British Infantry. I need say no more."

Lord Salisbury's reply to the absurd peace proposals has seemingly driven President Kruger to despair, for the latter has cabled to an American paper that the British will never reach Pretoria. It is also reported that the Transvaal is busily scheming to destroy the gold mines.

RELIEF FUND FOR INDIAN FOLLOWERS.

A Fund in connection with that of the Mansion House has been opened at Army Head-quarters with the Commander-in-Chief as patron and the Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General on the committee for the relief of the families of native followers in South Africa.

Commanding and all other Officers are invited to send in particulars of cases of distress so that relief may be promptly afforded.

Serjeant W. Watson, A Battery, Royal Artillery, has died of wounds in South Africa.

FRENCH VIEWS AND COMMENTS.

Paris, March 2.

Many papers profess to be greatly shocked at the outburst of joy in England over the news of the relief of Ladysmith. The "Eclair" calls it both indecent and scandalous.

The London correspondent of the "Figaro" writes that if anyone is is inclined to find it a little exaggerated let them just think of the admirable calm, the stern resolution, and the indomitable tenacity that have enabled this great nation to triumph over misfortune and repair early disasters, and to compel the whole world, at first so sneering, to acknowledge its grand qualities and splendid patriotism.

The "Gaulois" publishes an article which states "it will be regretful now if Germany and Russia do not put into execution the plan of intervention they were understood to have drawn up some time ago. France refused to take part, but if these two Powers take action France will be compelled to join them by force of circumstances. Great Britain will naturally refuse the offers of mediation, in which case the two Powers can proceed with their scheme without further scruple. Russia will invade Afghanistan, and Germany will extend her influence on the left bank of the Yangtse, after which and acting in concert, the two will impose their intervention in Egypt. France will here be obliged to come in, and, taking action in her turn, will declare a protectorate over Morocco, Siam, and Hainan."—Dalziel.

The majority of the French newspapers treat the retirement of the Boers from before Ladysmith as an indirect result of the invasion of the Orange Free State by Lord Roberts' troops. They anticipate a concentration of the Boers on the Transvaal frontier, and express the belief that this will be the commencement of the most difficult phase of the war, which will be marked by a most stubborn stand on the part of the Boer. Several journals, however, express the fear that the relief of Ladysmith is for the Boers the prelude of the final break-up.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN OPINION.

St. Petersburg, February 28.

THE news of Cronje's surrender has been received here with the deepest grief by all classes of the people All the comments appearing thereupon in to-day's journals contain passionate attacks upon England. The leading organs openly express the opinion that Europe can no longer look on at any further harsh treatment of the Boers ; that the moment has now arrived for intervention ; and that those Powers which take the initiative in this respect will cover themselves with undying fame.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

IRELAND AND THE QUEEN'S VISIT.

DISORDERLY SCENES IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Disorderly scenes took place in Dublin, yesterday, at the inaugural procession, the Lord Mayor's carriage was stoned by the mob and the windows of it broken.

This hostile demonstration was owing to his having proposed the address of welcome to the Queen.

The police with difficulty restrained the crowd.

THE CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

MARCH 18.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated officially by all nationalities in Great Britain, Australia, Canada and the Cape, and the wearing of the shamrock was universal.

CRONJE'S DESPAIRING APPEAL FOR HELP.

Paardeberg, February 27.

A CURIOUS piece of news has just been related to me by Cronje's aide-de-camp. It appears that Cronje was in daily heliographic communication with Commandant De Wet, who was supposed to be bringing up reinforcements. Yesterday (Monday) Cronje heliographed that unless relieved immediately, he would have no alternative but to surrender. Early to-day (Tuesday) De Wet replied with cheering messages, urging him to hold out, as he would soon be relieved. De Wet, however, totally failed to effect any diversion in favour of the "fighting general."

To-day our Mounted Infantry reconnoitring to the south, came into contact with a force of Boers approaching from that direction, and drew their shell fire, which was returned. All the prisoners appear to consider the blow which has been dealt to the Boer cause as more severe than we regard it. Cronje's aide-de-camp told me to-day that he believed that the Free State would continue fighting as long as the Transvaal wished. On the other hand, many Free Staters are making anxious inquiries for copies of Lord Roberts' proclamations. Over 200 Boers wounded have already been attended to in our hospitals.—Reuter's Special Service.

PRISONERS PARADE AT PAARDEBERG.

THEIR ADMIRATION OF HIGHLANDERS.

Paardeberg, February 28.

YESTERDAY afternoon the whole of the prisoners were paraded. They extended in a long line, trailing like a serpent across the plain. As far as possible they were arranged in commandos, the Free Staters being kept separate from the Transvaalers. A look at the faces of the men as they passed made it impossible for one to arrive at any other conclusion than that they were all overjoyed at their release from the daily hail of shell and shot which they had experienced lately. Indeed, many did not take the trouble to conceal their delight from the soldiers guarding them. They chatted freely, discussing the different battles in which they had fought. All the prisoners have an intense admiration for the bravery of the Highlanders. They freely confess themselves incapable of the dash and go and pluck of our men.

Boer prisoners who are lying sick in my quarters have given me a vivid description of Cronje's night march. It began in a panic, and terrible confusion prevailed throughout. The huge waggons crowded along the narrow road in utter want of order. Desertions were numerous on the march. I also learned interesting details regarding the Boer commissariat. Their ordinary rations consisted of a pound and a half of fresh meat daily, and a pound and a half of coffee, three pounds of sugar, and five pounds of flour weekly per man. Yesterday afternoon the Boer laager was visited by every man off duty. A curious crowd of "Tommies" spent the day searching in every nook and corner. After property which might prove useful to the Army had been secured, the soldiers were allowed to take what they liked, and they carried off clothes, kettles, cups, and even umbrellas.—Reuter's Special Service.

HOW THE BOERS WERE SURPRISED.

Bloemfontein, February 22 (via Cape Town), (March 1)

The "Daily Express" to-day has a leading article commenting upon recent events in the theatre of war. Referring to the occupation of Jacobsdal, the writer says the mobility of the British has astonished the Boers, who were completely out-witted and out manœuvred. The British Lancer regiments in particular simply raced through any opposition which was offered to their daring advance. It has aways been expected, continues the "Daily Express," "that another attack would be made upon Magersfontein from a different direction, but the wide flanking movement made by General French's cavalry division was utterly unexpected, and made the Boer position untenable. It was, therefore, decided to break laager, which contained a number of women and children, many of whom had to walk, owing to the scarcity of waggons. It was an anxious time for the burghers. The British pursuit was very hot, and ultimately compelled General Cronje to make a stand at Koodoosrand, while Commandant Ferreira, of beloved memory, took up a position at Paardeberg. The bombardment of the laager was something awful, and the burghers suffered terribly from the British fire. Their sufferings in other respects were truly horrible. Commandant Ferriera's death was due to a sad accident. He was handling his rifle when it exploded, instantly killing him. His untoward end cast a deep gloom over the burgher camp.

There is reason to believe, adds the "Express," that the enemy were guided to Kimberley by traitors who showed them the route along which they could obtain water. It is unfortunately true that the Free State army is now scattered by the strategy of Lord Roberts, but every burgher is confident that "when the commandos are reorganised they will be able to hold their own until victory shall crown their arms, as it will surely do in the end."—Central News.

KRUGER'S THANKSGIVING DAY SERMON.

Preroria, March 1 (via Lorenco Marques).

The anniversary of Majuba Hill was celebrated throughout the Republics with thanksgiving services and prayer. President Kruger spoke to a vast congregation in the Dopper Church. In his address he said : "Dark clouds are still covering the land, but faith in the Almighty and the justice of our cause will carry the Federal forces to a successful issue

THE CONTINENT AND THE VICTORY.

HOW DR. LEYDS RECEIVED THE NEWS.

Brussels, March 1.

Dr. Leyds is still confined to his bed with influenza. The officials of the Transvaal Legation say that the relief of Ladysmith had been fully expected, as it was known that it would be to the interests of the Boers, after Cronje's defeat, to concentrate their forces in the north. It is admitted, however, that the relief of Ladysmith may have the effect of discouraging Boer sympathisers in Europe, "but," said one official, "I firmly believe that the military prospect will greatly brighten when the defensive stage of the campaign commences"—Central News.

THE Odessa correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed on Feb. 28 :—General Dukhovski, the Governor-General of Russian Turkestan, is to be superseded, and General Golitzin, Commander-in-Chief in the Caucasus, is also to be replaced. These changes would appear to indicate a desire on the part of the War Minister to have those two important commands filled by generals especially fitted for the carrying out of Russian forward policy in Central Asia. Previous to his appointment to the War Ministry, General Kuropatkin held for seven years the command in Central Asia, and is, therefore, a perfect master of the situation and its requirements. He will, no doubt, endeavour to find a second Skobeleff for the military Governor Generalship of Turkestan. That Russia has any real aggressive design against Afghanistan is extremely improbable ; but the massing of a very large force on the Afghan frontier is intended to be used as a kind of covering leverage for the forwarding of her designs upon Persia.

THE GOVERNOR'S FAMINE TOUR.

H. E. AT PALANPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, MARCH 17.

His Excellency Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay, arrived here from Ahmedabad with his staff by the morning train, the arrival being private. His Excellency was met at the station by Mr. FitzGerald, Political Superintendent, only. After tea the party proceeded by trolly to inspect the Chitransi relief works ; on return therefrom the Gobri tank relief works were inspected. There being no more time, the other works were not visited. His Excellency then drove to the Residency, on approaching which a salute of 17 guns was fired by the durbar artillery to announce his arrival. At 1 p. m., his Highness Sir Shere Mohommadkhanji, G. C. I. E., Dewan Saheb of Palanpur's visit was received. His Highness was accompanied by his two sons, viz., Prince Tale Mohommadkhanji Saheb and Yavur Husainkhanji Saheb as also by his Chief Minister, Rao Bahadur Dullabhji D. A. D. Ved. They all presented the customary nazars.

The durbar deputation then waited, at 1-30 o'clock, upon his Excellency. Lord Northcote then drove to the durbar palace with his staff and Mr. FitzGerald and paid a return visit to his Highness.

A grand durbar was held there and was attended by Bhayads, Patawats, Officers and Mahajan Shethias. The durbar hall and its approaches were most tastefully decorated. As his Excellency drove in, a salute of 17 guns was fired and the guard-of-honour presented arms. The whole had an imposing appearance. Several of the gentlemen present were presented to his Excellency by the Political Superintendent. His Excellency witnessed for the first time an Oriental durbar and seemed impressed. After the durbar ceremonies were over his Excellency and the party drove straight to the railway station, whence he left by the mail train for Bombay, at 2-30 p.m., under a salute of 17 guns.

His Highness, Mr. FizGerald, the European and Native officers and several others were present to bid his Excellency a hearty good-bye. Everything passed off very successfully here.

THE PLAGUE FRAUD CASE.

POONA, MARCH 18.

The Hon'ble Mr. Aston, Sessions Judge, delivered judgment yesterday, in the case against Ganesh Sakharam Phadke, late head clerk, city plague office. The judge, agreeing with the verdict of the majority of the jury on the first charge of criminal breach of trust, convicted the accused and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to undergo six months further imprisonment. The accused was also sentenced to three years' imprisonment each, on the second and third charges of cheating and forgery, but these sentences were ordered to run concurrently with the first.

THE FAMINE-STRICKEN IN POONA.

For the last two months a great deal of nuisance has been created by the famine-stricken people in the Cantonment and the City. Hundreds of them have come from the surrounding districts. A circular, issued from Government, directs the police to collect all persons found begging in the streets and to despatch them to the poor-house, opened five miles outside of Poona, on the Sholapur Road, where several huts have been built, accommodating 500 persons, in charge of a superintendent. Accordingly a large number was collected yesterday and taken there.

AN ALFRESCO MUSIC ENTERTAINMENT.

An open-air moonlight performance was given to the public of Poona by the Band of the Royal Scots, at which funds were collected for famine relief. The amount realised was Rs. 650.

GLANDERS.

A case of glanders has been discovered in the 1st Field Battery at Kirkee. The animal was destroyed. Further steps are being taken for counteracting the ravages of the disease.

INSPECTION OF POONA VOLUNTEERS.

Major-General Burnett, accompanied by his District Staff, inspected the Poona Volunteers yesterday, on their parade-ground. The Corps were drawn in two lines, under Lieut.-Colonel Tate. After the inspection the General went to the saluting base and the Corps then marched-past. After the manual exercises were gone through the Corps formed up in a square, and the General stepped forward and addressed them. He said their drill was well performed, but he wanted them particularly to remember that there was something beside good drill which was even more important, and that is good shooting. He knew that he was addressing men of ordinary intelligence, men who read newspapers and knew what was going on elsewhere, and who must have seen what could be done by what had lately been done by good shooting. They must remember that there was no knowing at what time they might be wanted to go on duty. That time might come, and if it did, he felt sure that they were as good at shooting as in drill. He further said about encouraging their love for their country and cultivating as much as possible a spirit of camaraderie among themselves. They had recently done well to come forward and volunteer for garrison duty—a duty which they have performed very well.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Shower, Deputy Commissioner, Quetta, has been granted six months' special leave from the 31st instant.

Major Windle, Army Medical Staff, takes medical charge of Mount Abu Station.

Captain Benn, Assistant Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, has been granted one year's furlough.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Permission is notified to a number of Native Regiments, including the 28th Bombay Infantry, to bear words "Punjab Frontier" and "Tirah" in commemoration of their gallant conduct in 1897-98.

THE FAMINE FUND.

Hongkong has sent Rs. 30,000 to the Famine Fund here.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MARCH 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

HONGKONG, MARCH 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Coromandal left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 17.

Mail steamer Australir. from Ahen, arrived.

MARCH 18.

German mfil steamer Bayerm, from China, arrived

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 4 24-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols 101 5-16

3 per cent. Rentes .... 101 1-4 ex.

3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan 109

3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers 63 7-8

Bar Silver 27 5-8

The sum of about £400,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

THE eleventh extra Bombay Race meeting was held on Saturday when there was again a large attendence, and interesting sport was provided. The programme opened with the Dwarf Stakes, which Kilwa won handsomely. The New Arab Plate produced an excellent finish, Chungiz annexing the event after a capital race. The Maiden Arab Plate was won somewhat easily by Shanghai. The event which produced the most interesting race ofthe afternoon, however, was the March Stakes. After a hard strugle Peerage and Wilfred got home together in a dead-heat, and divided the stake. The Flying Stakes was an easy win for Lady Newbrook, and the Little Plate was carried off by Conqueror with Ebrahim up, this being that jockey's only win of the day. The Selling Race was won easily by Lucky Boy, who was priced at Rs. 600. During the afternoon the band of the Marine Battalion played interesting music. Details :—

THE DWARF STAKES.—Winner, Rs. 200, second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Arab and C.-B. Ponies 13-3 and under which have never won a race value Rs. 50 or over. 13-3 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Allowances—Ponies which have never started, 5lbs. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Thoma's b a h Kilwa, 8st 11lbs ....Johnson 1
Mr Goolam Hoosein Essajee's g a h Buktawar, 9st Soda 2
Mr Farmer's ch a h Expert, 9st 3lbs..................Nama 3
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebraim's b a h Duldul 8st 5lbs Jakoo 0
Mr Abdul Aziz Dahaish's b a h Shaiboob, 8st 10lbs Ebrahim 0

Betting : 2 to 1 against Shaiboob ; 3 to 1 Kilwa, and Buktawar ; 8 to 1 Expert, and 12 to 1 Duldul.

The field got well away, keeping close together until nearing the bend for home when Buktawar was leading with Kilwa and Expert close behind and Shaiboob last. Kilwa challenged, and coming away finely won by a length and a quarter. Four lengths divided second and third, Duldul was fourth, and Shaiboob fifth. Time—1min. 39 4-5secs.

THE NEW ARAB PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Arab Horses landed since 1st August, 1899. W. A. Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs. 50 or over : once, 5lbs. ; twice, 10lbs. ; oftener, 14lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 5lbs. ; Horses and Ponies which have never started, 5lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Chungiz, 8st 11lbs ....Heeroo 1
Mr Ali bin Amer's b a h Beauty, 9st ....Soda 2
Mr Ali bin Amer's g a h Sooheil, 8st 11lbs ....Nama 3
Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's g a h Flyaway, 8st 11lbs...Saleh 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Plebian, 8st 6lbs C B Mahomed 0
Mr A M Shamlan's b a h Miskin, 8st 4lbs.......Ebrahim 0
Mr Mahomed bin Zaid's g a h White Flag, 8st 1lb Feroze 0
Mr Jackson's b a h Royalty, 8st 1lb..................Abdool 0
Mr Finch's b a h Admirer, 7st 12lbs......Noormahomed 0

Betting : 1 1-2 to 1 against Chungiz ; 3 to 1 Beauty ; 5 to 1, Miskin 10 to 1 Sooheil and Plebian ; 12 to 1 Admirer ; 15 to 1 the others.

A very fine race. After a good start Beauty made the running for the greater part of the distance followed closely by his stable companion Sooheil, with Miskin third. This order was kept to the bend when Chungiz came to the front and after a splendid race up the straight won by a head. A head also divided second and third. Time—1 min. 21 2-5 secs.

MAIDEN ARAB PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Horses. W. A. Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs. 50 or over : once, 5lbs. ; twice, 10lbs. ; oftener, 14lbs. Allowances—Horses which have never won a race, value Rs. 90 or over, 5lbs. Ponies—7lbs. Distance—1 mile.

H H Maharaja Holkar's ch a h Shanghai, 8st 12lbs Jakoo 1
Mr S A W's b a h Secunder, 8st 12lbs ..C B Mahomed 2
Mr Mahomed Khashram's g a h Pilot, 8st 2lbs....Saleh 3
Mr Farmer's g a h Khalid, 9st 5lbs ....Dharma 0
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nanji b a h Exchange 8st 2lbs ....Heeroo 0

Betting : 5 to 4 on Secunder ; 3 to 1 against Khalid 8 to 1 Shanghai ; 10 to 1 Exchange ; 12 to 1 Pilot.

Pilot went off with the lead to the distance, when Shanghai successfully challenged. Up the straight Secunder came through from the rear, but Shanghai shook him off and won by a length. A length and three-quarters separated second and third. Khalid was fourth and Exchange fifth. Time—1min. 53 2-5secs.

THE MARCH STAKES.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; third Rs. 50. Handicap for all Horses. Distance—7 furlongs.

Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's b aus g Peerage, 7st 5lbs ....Heeroo } Dead heat.
Mr R J Hunter's b or br aus g Wilfred, 7st....Tokaram }
Mr Ulett's b aus g Bayonet, 8st 13lbs ....Johnson 3
Mr J B's b aus g Security 9st 5lbs ....Penton 0
Mr G Hunter's ch aus g Kettledrum, 8st 8lbs......Trainer 0
Mr R J Hunter's b aus g Inspector, 7st 5lbs..........Ittal 0
Mr G Hunter's b aus m Milchester, 7st 2lbs ....Kunai 0

Betting : 2 to 1 against Peerage ; 3 to 1 Bayonet ; 5 to 1 Kettledrum ; 6 to 1 Security ; 8 to 1 Wilfred ; 12 to 1 Inspector ; 15 to 1 Milchester.

A dead-heat. Wilfred led for nearly the whole distance, but coming up the home stretch, Peerage challenged finely and looked like winning. Wilfred, however, responded, and the horses ran neck and neck, past the post. Bayonet was third half-a-length behind, and Inspector fourth. Time—1min. 32secs. Peerage and Wilfred divided.

THE FLYING STAKES.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. Handicap for Arab and C.-B. Horses. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Doolan's b cb m Lady Newbrook, 8st 7lbs...Johnson 1
Mr Finch's ch a h Brandy, 8st 10 lbs ....Nama 2
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's g a h Rubdan, 8st 9lbs ....Heeroo 3
Mr Lyndon's b a h Valma, 8st 10lbs ....Ebrahim 0
H H Maharaja Holkar's br a h Chieftain, 8st 4lbs...Jakoo 0
Mr Joosuf bin Ebraim's g a h Jowra, 6st 9lbs ......Kunai 0

Betting : 2 1-2 to 1 against Rubdan ; 3 to 1 Brandy and Valma ; 4 to 1 Lady Newbrook ; 12 to 1 Chieftain and Jowra.

Brandy made the running until the bend was reached when Lady Newbrook forged through, and drawing away won by four lengths. A length and-a-half between second and third. Chieftain was fourth and Rubdan fifth. Time—1min. 21 2-5 secs.

THE LITTLE PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Arab and C.-B. ponies, 13-3 and under. Handicap. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Hyde and Aga S Shah's b a h Conqueror, 9st 5lbs Ebrahim 1
Mr Fischer's ch a h Governor, 8st 12lbs ....Johnson 2
Captain Lock's g a h Boostan, 7st 10lbs ....Jakoo 3
Major A E J Croly's g a g Electric, 8st 3lbs ....Ittal 0
Mr M Sidick's b a h Magistrate, 8st 2lbs ....Nama 0
Mr Milward's g a h Thunder 8st ....Heeroo 0
Mr Baldrey's g a h Bandsman, 7st 10lbs ....Kunai 0
Mr B's g a g Twilight, 7st 7lbs............Noormahomed 0
Mr B's g a g Clown, 7st ....Ibroo 0

Betting : 3 to 1 against Magistrate ; 4 to 1 Governor ; 5 to 1 Conqueror ; 6 to 1 Electric and Bandsman ; 8 to 1 Thunder ; 12 to 1 Boostan and Twilight ; 15 to 1 Clown.

Governor led all the way to the distance when he was finely challenged by Conqueror who drew ahead and won grandly by a length. A length and-a-half separated second and third. Twilight was fourth. Time—1 min. 8 1-5 secs.

SELLING RACE.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 14lbs. and under landed since 1st August 1899. 14 hands entered for Rs 1,500 to carry 10st. 3lbs. W. I. 3lbs. allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 600. Allowance—Ponies which have never won a race value Rs. 90 or over, 5lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr Jackson's b a h Lucky Boy, 7st 7lbs ....Kunai 1
Mr Abdoola Tamimi's g a h Kohinoor, 8st 10lbs ...Ebrahim 2
Mr Mohsin Abdul Aziz's ch a h Risk, 8st 2lbs ......Noormahomed 3
Mr Ali bin Amer's ch a h Arab Chief, 8st 11lbs ......Soda 0
Mr Sahad bin Farraj's g a h Mosaad, 8st 5lbs ......Saleh 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Star, 8st 5lbs ....Heeroo 0
Mr Buder bin Alwa's b a h Doulat Yar, 8st 7lbs...Jakoo 0
Mr S A W's ch a h Hamidee, 7st 7lbs................Nama 0
Mr Jackson's b a h Marvellous, 6st 9lbs ....Ibroo 0

BETTING : 3 to 1 against Lucky Boy ; 4 to 1 Arab Chief, and Kohinoor ; 6 to 1 Star ; 10 to 1 Doulat Yar 15 to 1 Mosaad, Risk and Marvellous.

Kohinoor took the lead at the start, but approaching the turn Lucky Boy came up on the inside with Hamidee and Electric close behind. Entering the straight Lucky Boy came away splendidly and won by two lengths. A length and a quarter divided second and third, Hamidee was fourth. Time—56 secs.

WESTERN INDIA LAWN TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.

SINGLES.

1st round.	2nd round.	Final.
J. C. Brooks .... Bye		
D. B. Binning .... }		
P. F. Fischer .... }		
W. Reid .... }		
H. Cheetham .... }		
Capt. Greig .... Bye		

First round to be played off by Wednesday, 21st instant, Second round to be played off by Friday, 23rd instant. Final to be played on Saturday, 24th instant.

DOUBLES.

1st round.	2nd round.	Final.
Capt. Greig and C. H. Hill..Bye		
W. Reid and J. C. Brooks.. }		
H. Cheetham and P. F. Fischer .... }		
D. B. Binning and H. G. W. Meikle .... Bye		
Rev. R. M. Gray and Maj. Aitkin .... Bye		

First round to be played off by Tuesday, 20th instant. Second round to be played off by Thursday, 22nd instant. Final to be played on Friday, 23rd instant.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 9.

PRO-BOER M.P.S AND THEIR CONSTITUENTS.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN has definitely announced that he does not intend to follow the example of Sir Edward Clarke. It will be remembered that in November, the Unionist Council of Cardiff, dissatisfied with Mr. Maclean's attitude towards the war, or rather towards Mr. Chamberlain its author, as the hon. member would describe him, passed a resolution inviting him to resign his seat. Mr. Maclean took time to consider and in a letter, dated on Monday last, he explains the decision he has arrived at. The letter, I observe, is addressed to Mr. J. H. Cory, Chairman of the Cardiff Conservative Association, and not to the body which appointed him. A calm and mature consideration of the circumstances has, he says, led him to the conclusion that he ought to retain the seat till the next election, which can hardly be postponed for more than another year. In explaining his reasons for coming to this determination he observes :—"No great meeting has been held in Cardiff which has put on record a strong expression of public opinion regarding the present war. The meeting of last November was only attended by about 200 people, many of whom refused to vote one way or the other ; and, when it is remembered that five years ago I was elected to represent the borough by 8,368 votes, it can hardly be contended that the resolution passed by the Unionist Council has been endorsed by the constituency. At the November meeting, again, it was clear that nearly all the speakers who repudiated and denounced me, spoke under a complete misapprehension of what I had actually done. I was censured as if I had opposed the war policy of the Government. It is true that I had condemned the policy which led to the war ; but, when war had once been declared, I voted in favour of giving the Government at once all the supplies of money it required to bring the war to a speedy conclusion, and no one has followed with keener interest and sympathy than I have done the progress of our arms in South Africa." As to the charge that he has violated the pledges he gave at the election of 1895, he points out with characteristic candour that the South African policy of the Government was not before the country in 1895, and that the obligation he entered into, to support a Government which represented certain well-understood political principles, did not put him under an obligation to follow the Government blindly into any new adventure it chose to undertake. He suggests that the agitation against him is due to "extraneous influences" and in conclusion says :—"With all possible respect, therefore, for the Unionist Council of Cardiff, I now absolutely refuse to resign my seat. I have nothing to reproach myself with, except that I have declined to vote for a lie, or to declare, on my conscience, that the war in which we are engaged was a righteous and a necessary war." Mr. Maclean does not for the present choose to say more about the extraneous influences ; but I suspect he has in his mind a certain extremely active organisation which is supposed to have the South African capitalists at its back. Mr. Cory, however, denies that the vote of the Unionist Council was due to outward pressure and expresses the opinion that the course Mr. Maclean determines to pursue, is one likely to prove most prejudicial to the interests of the party at Cardiff. It is said that the Cardiff Conservatives have fixed their eyes upon Mr. Winston Churchill who, if I mistake not, was introduced to the constituency by Mr. Maclean as a possible second candidate under a probable redistribution of seats by which the flourishing Welsh port would have two members instead of one. I am told that there is or was not very long ago a popular music-hall song, entitled "Never introduce your Dinah to a pal." The sentiment underlying that lyrical composition may clearly be usefully extended beyond those circles in which ladies are described as Dinahs. The Conservative Association of Holderness have just been sitting in judgment upon their member, Captain G. R. Bethell, R. N., who shares Mr. Maclean's views. The Holderness Conservatives do not, like their brethren at Cardiff, call upon their representative to resign but they tell him that he has alienated them, and that he cannot hope to receive their support in future. Another member, this time a Radical—he would disown the name of Liberal—is in trouble with his constituents or rather some of them. I do not refer to Dr. G. B. Clark who still gives Thurso a wide berth, but to the redoubtable Mr. Lloyd-George. He is a fierce opponent of the war and some of his Liberal friends by no means approve of the extent to which he is carrying his opposition to Mr. Chamberlain. He offered to go down to the Carnarvon district to explain his attitude, but by the casting vote of the chairman it has been decided that such a visit would not in present circumstances be expedient. Moreover a section of the Liberals of the district for which he sits have sent a telegram to Mr. Chamberlain congratulating him on the relief of Ladysmith. Could anything show more strongly the intensity of the war feeling now prevalent throughout the country ?

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE WESLEYANS.

Insignificant in numbers and in influence though the pro-Boer element seems to be they have managed to score in regard to that much-talked about arrangement at the "Cathedral of Methodism," otherwise Wesley's Chapel in the City Road. It will be remembered that in connection with the annual festival at that historic building there was to be a luncheon over which no less a personage than the Secretary of State for the Colonies had agreed to preside. Now although the Wesleyan community contains a large number of Conservatives and moderate Liberals it also includes many Liberals of an aggressive type. The latter were highly indignant at the selection of Mr. Chamberlain to occupy a leading part at a representative gathering of Wesleyans, basing their objection on what they would in their mild way call his "blood-guiltiness" and his alleged association with the Jameson Raid. To the surprise of many persons the luncheon has been cancelled. The promoters themselves offer an ingenuous excuse for the abandonment of the "function." "Among the toasts proposed to be drunk was," we are told, "to be one of 'The Houses of Parliament and the British Colonies,' with which the name of the Colonial Secretary was to be coupled for reply. This toast, in the present condition of affairs, would have brought the function within the definition of a 'political meeting,' a thing forbidden upon all Wesleyan premises, whether chapels or school-rooms, by what is known as the 'model deed'. The president of the Wesleyan Conference on Saturday held a meeting of the chief officials of Wesley's Chapel ; and it was there decided that the luncheon, plus the toast, would not be legal. Rather than do without the toast, it was resolved to abandon the whole gathering." This explanation would do justice to a powerful religious Society whose members are not held in high esteem in Methodist or other Protestant circles. Mr. Chamberlain, however, does not disguise the real reason of the rebuff he has received. He attributes it to a small section of "extreme politicians" working upon the feelings of the minority of Wesleyan Methodists who are opposed to the war. He consoles himself by reflecting that their action will be widely resented in the South African Colonies, "where the Wesleyans are practically unanimous in support of what they consider a just and righteous war." He has been blamed for dragging in this reference to the Colonial Wesleyans, but surely his enemies who have been the means of inflicting an exceptional affront upon him might allow him the satisfaction of making one point against them in return for what he styles their discourteous interference.

THE FAMINE.

Sir William Lee-Warner has accepted an invitation to read a paper before the Political Economy Club on the extent to which the recurrence of famine is due to the administration of India. The Political Economy Club is a dining institution and its proceedings being of a more or less convivial character are not reported. This is a pity for it would be both interesting and instructive if we could compare Sir William's views with those, for instance, of the gentlemen who assembled in the Westminster Town Hall yesterday, "to consider the question of the Indian Famine and the position of Indians in South Africa," especially I suppose in British South Africa—a conjunction that seems to imply that those who organised the "Conference of Indians resident in the United King-

dom," as the meeting was rather grandiloquently styled, wished to make themselves as nasty as possible to the powers that be. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was to have presided but the state of his health—he has, I regret to learn, been suffering from pneumonia—prevented his being present, and his place was taken by a Mr. G. P. Pillai. The chairman, "in the name of Mr. D. Naoroji," moved a resolution declaring that famine in India was preventible; that the main cause was the evil of the drain from the resources of India caused by an unnatural economic system of government; and that until that cause was fully faced and dealt with there was no chance for an effective remedy or for the general welfare of the people of India; and, whilst acknowledging the help given by the Mansion House Fund and similar efforts, asked for substantial financial assistance by a direct grant from the British Exchequer. The resolution appears to have been seconded by a Mr. C. M. Thacker, which does not sound quite like an Asiatic name and supported by Dr. Clark, M.P., who announced his intention of voting for a grant to India from the Home Exchequer but who does not seem to have said anything about the way his dear friends at Pretoria have been in the habit of treating Indians resident in the Transvaal; at any rate if he did, his remarks are not given in any report that has come under my notice. The "Conference" decided to send a memorial to the Prime Minister, embodying the above resolution and praying for his action thereon. It does not require much imagination to foresee what the action of Lord Salisbury will be, but if the Premier could see his way to ask Parliament for a grant and was not afraid of that bug-bear, the creation of a precedent, such a course would I am sure be acceptable to the whole nation even in this year of huge war expenditure. The steady manner in which the Mansion House Fund is rising is an evidence of the fact that the people of this country are not wholly absorbed by events in South Africa, and that from the Sovereign downwards they have been touched by the sad news from the famine districts. Without waiting for the appeal which the Lord Mayor of the Metropolis is making to all the Mayors and Provosts, some of the larger cities have already started funds. Manchester as was fitting, considering its relations with India, led the way, Liverpool followed, and Birmingham is also early in the field. A week ago the amount received at the Mansion House was £86,000. This morning the total had been raised to £110,000—an increase of £24,000. We have an annual Hospital Sunday and an annual Hospital Saturday. Why should we not have a Famine Saturday and a Famine Sunday? If our arms in South Africa should continue to meet with such successes as those which have cheered the hearts of the Queen's subjects in India, in the Colonies and at Home the effect cannot fail to be very beneficial to the Mansion House Famine Fund; but the public will require to be stimulated, and this is a matter that is no doubt engaging the attention of the Committee. I recently referred to a successful concert organised in London on behalf of the famine sufferers. That entertainment was mainly got up and supported by Bombayites. I have received a notice of an amateur dramatic performance which is to be held next week at St. George's Hall. The honorary secretaries are two well known Bengal men, Sir Charles Stevens and Mr. F. H. Skrine, who have secured the support of several ex-Lieutenant-Governors as well as other distinguished people formerly connected with Bengal.

EDUCATIONAL WORK AND THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

I referred in my last letter to the probable adoption by the Church Missionary Society of a definite policy as regards the development of educational work in the countries to which it sends missions. No definite scheme has, I believe, yet been accepted whether for the establishment of high schools and colleges at suitable centres or of technical institutions for the encouragement of industrial education; but it is a distinct advance in missionary effort where the greatest of the missionary societies recognises education as a direct and necessary aid to the methods which have hitherto been regarded as sufficient. If the preacher relies, as he must rely largely on his powers of persuasion, his progress will be often surer and generally more satisfactory if his way has to some extent been prepared for him by the schoolmaster; and if instead of addressing men slow to understand, he finds an audience capable of intelligently hearing his message and anxious to be taught. Industrial training is also a useful handmaid to those who wish to build up churches and societies animated by a spirit of truthfulness and sincerity, such as constitutes the real strength of human communities, for training in handicrafts implies the cultivation of these very qualities to a large extent. A workman can do no really good and lasting work unless he is accurate, careful and industrious. Considerations such as these have no doubt had weight with the Church Missionary Society, and those who are familiar with the varied educational institutions of Western India will be glad to see this famous Society take its proper place as an educating as well as a preaching society. Hitherto it has been completely distanced by the Presbyterians and the Roman Catholics. The Church of England has no school or college throughout the Presidency, which can compare with either the Wilson College or St. Xavier's College; nor even at Nasik, where it has a mission, has it yet taken advantage of the admirable opportunity offered to it of supplying the educational wants of the children of the railway employes and others by the establishment of a first class school on an approved English model. It is high time that some energy should be shown in redressing past mistakes or omissions, especially at a time when the existing educational staff of the Church Missionary Society has been weakened by the much-lamented death of the Rev. W. Dixon, a most accomplished scholar and educationist, the news of whose early death has been received with much regret by the friends of the Society in England.

OLLA PODRIDA.

People in India will note with pleasure that, according to the special telegram in the "Times" describing the arrival of General Cronje in Lord Roberts's camp the two officers in attendance on the illustrious ex-Commander-in-Chief in India were Colonel Neville Chamberlain and Captain Waterfield. It may be mentioned in this connection that Major Sherston, nephew of Lord Roberts, refused an appointment on his uncle's staff in order to command the North Somerset Contingent of the Imperial Yeomanry. Naturally at this moment everybody is wondering what step or steps in the peerage will be offered to Lord Roberts, and whether, as his gallant son is no longer here to succeed him, the future honours of this sort conferred upon the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa will be accompanied by a "special remainder" in favour of Major Sherston or some other male relative.

About a fortnight ago readers of the Berlin "Vossische Zeitung" were informed that the Boers have ordered several thousand pieces of felt in Berlin for their rifles when firing. They were to be sent *via* Brussels. A day or two later it was announced that the Boers have ordered 2,000 uniforms in Berlin. They are to be exhibited in the shop window of the firm, and the uniforms will be delivered *via* Hamburg. A resident in Berlin says he should like to know how the Boers get all these things "in spite of the watchfulness of the English." By the way our authorities appear to have just woke up to the fact that there is a place called Wallfisch Bay and that it is surrounded by a German protectorate.

The numerous friends of Mr. Andrew Taylor, for many years Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium in Bombay and brother of the late Rev. Joseph van Someren Taylor, the distinguished Guzerat scholar and missionary, will be sorry to hear of the death of his wife, which occurred last week at Bedford. The deceased lady was the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Addis, a former well-known missionary in the Madras Presidency.

Lieutenant-Colonel Damania, late of the Indian Medical Corps, Bombay, has favoured me with an interesting note which may possibly be useful in connection with the plague. He writes: "As there exists no doubt that rats play a very important part in spreading the plague and as their extermination is a most desirable object the measures suggested by Dr. F. Apery, a well-known scientist, may be adopted in Bombay with great advantage. He says he can clear ships and warehouses of rats by the use of carbonic acid gas. It can be tried in godowns in Mandvi where grain, &c., is stored. Also in houses that are vacated."

THERE was an exciting scene in the Portuguese Chamber, a few days ago, when, after an unusually animated debate, members of the Government and Opposition came to blows. This personal encounter lasted till strangers and reporters were compelled to leave the House.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RELIEF OF LADYSMITH.

SURRENDER OF CRONJE.

BRITISH OCCUPATION OF COLESBERG.

ATTACKS ON MAFEKING REPULSED.

(Compiled from the mail papers of Feb. 23 to March 2.)

THE past week has been the most exciting and satisfactory to British arms during the history of the war. On Wednesday evening Ladysmith was relieved by the entry into the beleaguered town of Lord Dundonald's cavalry. On Tuesday the anniversary of the battle of Majuba Hill, we received the official announcement of the surrender of Commandant Cronje and all his force to Lord Roberts. These brilliant British successes have created the most lively satisfaction and the intensest enthusiasm throughout the Empire.

Ladysmith has been relieved after a siege lasting four months. During that period the Boers have twice unsuccessfully attempted to carry the town by storm—first on November 9 and secondly on January 6. The relieving force under General Buller meet with extraordinary difficulties. They were repulsed at Colenso on December 15 in an attempt to carry the Boer position, and subsequent attempts at Spion Kop and Vaal Krantz—places to the westward of Colenso—to break through the Boer defences were equally unsuccessful. Finally General Buller attacked the Boer positions eastward of Colenso and captured Hlangwane Hill. On Tuesday the Boer main position at Grobelaar's Kloof was carried, and this opened up a clear road to Ladysmith. Taking advantage of this Lord Dundonald pushed on and entered Ladysmith on Wednesday evening.

Cronje, it will be remembered, fled from Magersfontein on Thursday evening, the 13th ult. His force was discovered on the Friday morning and closely followed up by the British forces. On Sunday, the 18th, an action was fought which resulted in Cronje being hemmed in in the bed of the Modder River between Paardeberg and Koodoosrand. Lord Roberts arrived at the British headquarters at Paardeberg on Monday, the 19th, and daily since then Cronje had been subjected to a heavy bombardment. He had thus maintained what was considered an untenable position for eight days. Attempts to relieve Cronje by Boers from Ladysmith and Colesberg were easily frustrated.

Lord Roberts despatches show that Cronje's army numbered about 4,000, and that we captured in addition six guns. The Boer prisoners have been sent to Capetown.

There has been a general retreat of the Boers in Northern Cape Colony. Rensburg was reoccupied on Tuesday afternoon by a force sent out by General Clements after a slight skirmish with the Boers. Later in the day a report was brought to the British headquarters that the Boers had evacuated Colesberg, and General Clements thereupon rode into the town, receiving an enthusiastic welcome from the loyal inhabitants. The Free Staters had fled, but several of the rebel Colonists were found in the town and were arrested.

Further to the east the country is also being cleared of the enemy. It appears that the defeat inflicted on the Boers at Jamestown was very decisive. The total Boer casualties amounted to 570.

Mafeking still holds out gallantly, and on Saturday and Sunday week repulsed two Boer attacks on the town with heavy loss.

ON THE ROAD TO LADYSMITH.

BOERS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

Chieveley, Monday, 3 p.m.—The heavy fighting which took place round Pieters Station on Thursday was of the closest and most determined character. The Lancashire Brigade displayed the utmost gallantry, and successfully resisted four counter attacks towards the end of the fighting. The enemy were driven back with great loss. On Friday the Boers appeared to be heavily reinforced, and encouraged by the large addition to their numbers, they tried to rush the British positions. A determined struggle followed, in the course of which General Wynne was wounded. Colonel Crofton then took command. The enemy afterwards shelled our troops with their heavy guns. All round our positions were bravely maintained, despite the desperate attempts of the Boers to shift our men. During the last Boer attack the enemy came under a withering fire which played sad havoc in their ranks. So excellent was the practice made that the Boers retired in complete disorder, thoroughly routed, leaving many dead and wounded on the field. General Joubert is reported to be removing a large quantity of stores and ammunition across the drifts at Klip River. This movement is generally looked upon here as a preparation for the retirement of the Boers when their positions become no longer capable of defence. Joubert is endeavouring to conceal his action by driving back the natives.—Central News. Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, telegraphing to the "Morning Post" from Frere Camp on Sunday, says:—The military situation is now as follows:—We have taken the Colenso position, and Colenso is now our railway base and the bridge is being rapidly repaired. But our further advance is confronted by the formidable Pieters position stretching from the lofty waterless hills of Doorn Kop and around Grobler's Kloof to the river.

THE CHARGE OF THE INNISKILLINGS.

General Buller on the 23rd resolved to press forward against the second tier of hills forming a part of the Pieters position. Batteries were conveniently distributed on both banks of the river, whose windings enabled a cross and converging fire of artillery to be directed on the point of attack, which was a rounded rocky hill approachable by spurs and under dentures rising from the river. At noon General Buller ordered General Hart to advance with the Irish Brigade, supported by two battalions from General Lyttelton's Division, and to attack the hill by its eastern aretes, and carry it by assault. At one o'clock General Hart moved off, the Inniskilling Fusiliers leading, and the Connaughts, Imperial Light Infantry, and the Dublins following. The Brigade marched along the railway line, sheltered from the enemy's fire by the low kopjes captured on the 22nd, for some distance, but where the river bends eastward an open space must be crossed, and when the head of the column arrived at this point the Boers opened a heavy fire which, though at extreme range, caused immediate casualties. The column there deflected from the railway line, and worked along the river bed. But about four o'clock nearly two battalions on the flank were accumulated on the eastern spurs. The artillery now fired more heavily than previously during this campaign, crowning the hill with a circle of bursting shrypnel, mingled with huge flaring explosions and green and black smoke, the lyddite guns thus concentrating a fire which, though not great considering the number of guns in action, was nevertheless very terrible to face. The Inniskillings then advanced to the assault up along the main eastern arete. The Boers immediately opened a terrific fire, which was heard rattling above the loudest artillery from a stone sangar on the top of the hill and a cross fire from the surrounding heights. In spite of the scores of shells bursting about their trenches and hurling rocks, bullets, and splinters in the faces of the defenders, the Dutch stood firm. All their heads, slouch-hatted, were plainly visible against the sky as they maintained their terrible fire, and when the supreme moment arrived, several, in reckless excitement, sprang on to the top of the walls waving their rifles and firing furiously. But if the defence was magnificent the attack was superb. The Inniskillings advanced steadily up the hill to within five hundred yards of the summit without much loss. Then the leading companies charged running swiftly onward across rocky slopes between a few small trees, while the whole ground stirred and spurted with the bullets striking around. The attack was spent away. Supports advanced to sustain it, only to share its fate in spite of all their gallantry and devotion. After repeated attempts the heroic Irish soldiers having lost very heavily in officers and men, recognised that they could not prevail. Yet they clung to the ground already won, and, finding all further advance impossible, lay down on the slopes, and, building shelter walls of stone, sullenly and stubbornly refused to retreat. The Connaughts now advanced to support the attack, and the Dublin Fusiliers, the famous regiment which has already suffered so heavily in this war, marched eagerly forward, the soldiers brandishing their rifles, and cheering loudly, and inspiring all who saw with wonder and admiration. But the light was fading every minute, and night closed in before the main strength attack developed.

ENEMY'S MAIN POSITION STORMED BY WARREN.

From General Buller to the Secretary of State for War:—Headquarters, Hlangwane Plain, February 23, 8-5 a.m.—Finding that the passage of Langwachte Spruit was commanded by strong entrenchments, I reconnoitred for another passage of the Tugela. One was found for me below the cataract by Colonel Sandbach, R.E. On the 25th we commenced making an approach to it, and on the 26th, finding that I could make a practicable approach, I crossed guns and baggage back to the south side of the Tugela, took up the pontoon bridge on the night of the 26th, and relaid it at the new site, which is just below the point marked cataract. During all the time the troops had been scattered, crouching under hastily constructed small stone shelters, and exposed to a galling shell and rifle fire, and throughout maintained the most excellent spirit. On the 27th General Barton, with two battalions, 6th Brigade and the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, crept about 1 1-2 miles down the banks of the river, and ascending an almost precipitious cliff of about 500ft., assaulted and carried the top of Pieters Hill. This hill, to a certain extent, turned the enemy's left, and the 4th Brigade, under Colonel Norcott, and the 11th Brigade under Colonel Kitchener, the whole under General Warren, assailed the enemy's main position, which was magnificently carried by the South Lancashire Regiment about sunset. We took about 60 prisoners, and scattered the enemy in all directions. There seems to be still a considerable body of them left on and under Bulwane Mountain. Our losses, I hope, are not large. They certainly are much less than they would have been, were it not for the admirable manner in which the artillery was served, especially the guns manned by the Royal Navy and the Natal Naval Volunteers.

THE CHARGE OF THE INNISKILLINGS.

The most lucid account of the charge of the Inniskillings at Railway Hill last Friday is supplied by the correspondent of the "Times." We make the following extracts from his intensely interesting despatch:—About 5-30 on Friday night the Inniskilling Fusiliers and one company each of the Dublin Fusiliers and Connaught Rangers advanced from the kopje and attacked Railway Hill. They went up the hill and, though under a heavy fire, easily occupied the first position, the Boers retiring when within 200 yards. Railway Hill is of a triangular shape, one part being considerably higher than the rest. Here the Boers held a second very strong position, commanding the first. The Inniskilling Fusiliers advanced along the hill in the gathering darkness towards the position in the face of a murderous fire. The men were simply mown down. The Fusiliers had their Colonel, both majors, and two senior captains shot. When half-way along the hill the order was given to retire. They retired below the crest, and having built schansjes, bivouacked there. They were unable to bring back their wounded. At 7 o'clock on Saturday morning the Boers, creeping round the western base of the hill, opened a heavy fire into the schansjes from their left rear. At the same time a heavy fire was poured in from both flanks, and the men fell very fast. They were again forced to retire to the position whence they had started on the kopje near river, a movement which entailed considerable loss. Later on our men reoccupied the schansjes which had been evacuated in the morning, but for the rest of the day no other movement was made, and only a continuous firing was kept up. The position attacked by the Inniskillings was flanked by much broken ground on the right and by another position on the left. It was attacked with a front of two companies, where it needed at least a whole battalion. The result was that they came under a converging fire, against which it was impossible to stand. Their flanks were also exposed, and as they advanced the Boers actually slipped from the trenches in front and came round the side of the hill. Colonel Sitwell, one of the few officers who survived the Uganda Mutiny, died a very brave death. He was almost the last officer to leave the hill steadying his men during the retirement. Many of the wounded were left out for thirty-six hours. The Boers gave them water.

HEROIC ATTEMPT TO STORM THE BOER TRENCHES.

Colenso Camp, February 25 (detained by Censor).—The attack on the Boer trenches on Pieters Hill (the railway station of Pieters is situated on a hill) was delivered at dusk on Friday by General Hart's Brigade. The troops advanced in half companies. So terrible was the enemy's fire when the infantry emerged from the cover of the trees that almost every man in the leading half company fell wounded. The Inniskilling Fusiliers rushed up the steep hill side in a direct line for the Boer trenches covered by a furious cannonade from our guns. Notwithstanding this fearful shell fire the enemy stuck to their positions and poured from the trenches an unceasing stream of bullets against the advancing infantry. Our men clambered up to within a few hundred yards of the position when they were compelled to lie down, for they found themselves suddenly exposed to a heavy cross fire in addition to the fusilade above. The advanced line reached a donga in front of the enemy's first trench, which was not apparent until the men were actually in it. Beyond this the deadly and constant musketry fire made it impossible for our troops to advance. Finally, the infantry fell back to a position near the base. The heroism of our men in facing the fire was marvellous. The infantry entrenched themselves half-way up the hill during the night, and another determined effort was made to capture the position, but the enemy were found on the alert.—Reuter's Special Service.

NIGHT ATTACK BY THE ENEMY REPULSED.

Colenso, February 27, 1-40 p.m.—General Hart's Brigade, supported by the Welsh and Royal Fusiliers, has advanced close to the Boer trenches, which are being subjected to a heavy shrapnel and rifle fire. The enemy is making a determined stand, and stoutly resisting our advance. A night attack by the Boers was repulsed by a bayonet charge. The enemy suffered severely. President Kruger's grandson and forty others were killed.—Exchange Telegraph Company. Colenso, February 26.—Part of General Buller's force made two vigorous attacks last evening and last night upon the heights near Pieters. The former was attended with considerable loss, but by this morning our troops had entrenched themselves in a position some distance in advance of that held by them yesterday.—Reuter.

CRONJE'S UNCONDITONAL SURRENDER.

LORD ROBERTS' DESPATCHES.

FOUR THOUSAND PRISONERS AND SIX GUNS TAKEN.

Pardeberg, February 27, 1-20 a.m.—From information furnished daily to me by my Intelligence Department it became apparent that Cronje's force was becoming more depressed and that discontent among his troops and discord among the leaders were rapidly increasing. This feeling was doubtless accentuated by the disappointment caused when the Boer reinforcements which tried to relieve Cronje were defeated by our troops on the 23rd inst. I resolved, therefore, to bring pressure to bear on the enemy. Each night trenches were pushed forward towards the enemy's laager, so as to gradually contract his position, and at the same time I bombarded it heavily with artillery, which was yesterday materially aided by the arrival of four 6-in. howitzers, which I ordered up from De Aar. In carrying out these measures the captive balloon gave great assistance by keeping us informed of the dispositions and movements of the enemy. At three a.m. to-day a most dashing advance made by the Canadian Regiment and some Engineers, supported by the 1st Gordon Highlanders and 2nd Shropshire, resulted in our gaining a point some six hundred yards nearer the enemy, and within about eighty yards of his trenches, where our men entrenched themselves and maintained their positions till morning—a gallant deed, worthy of our Colonial comrades, which, I am glad to say, was attended with comparatively slight loss. This apparently clinched matters, for at daylight to-day a letter signed by Cronje, in which he stated that he surrenered unconditionally, was brought to our outposts under a flag of truce. In my reply I told Cronje that he must present himself at my camp, and that his force must come out of their laager after laying down their arms. By seven a.m. I received General Cronje, and despatched a telegram to you announcing the fact. In the course of conversation he asked for kind treatment at our hands, and also that his wife, grandson, private secretary, adjutant, and servants might accompany him wherever he might be sent. I reassured him, and told him his request would be complied with. I informed him that a general officer would be sent with him to Capetown to ensure his being treated with proper respect en route. He will start this afternoon under the charge of Major-General Pretyman, who will hand him over to the General commanding at Capetown. The prisoners, who number about 3,000, will be formed into commandoes under their own officers. They also will leave here to-day, reaching Modder River to-morrow, whence they will be railed to Capetown in detachments.

1-5 p.m.—Boer prisoners amount to about 4,000, of whom 1,150 are Free Staters, the remainder Transvaalers. The officers are as follows:—Transvaalers—General Piet Cronje, Chief Commandant M. J. Wolverans, Commandants F. J. Roos, and J. T. Maartens, Assitant Commandants R. Woest and J. P. G. Verster, Camp Commandant W. L. Jooste, Field Cornets Alberts and Vande, J. H. L. Bosman, W. A. Lemmer, H. J. Badenhorst, Frus (who is a Scandinavian), D. H. Hattings, and Venter D. J. Terblanche, Acting Field Cornets P. V. de Villiers and G. J. Du Plessis, Assistant Field Cornet R. J. Sneyman, War Commissioner Arnoldi, Assistant Commissioner B. J. Jooste, Magazine Master A. K. Enslin, Adjutant J. M. Wolwerans, A. D. W. R. Jolverans, A. Uing M. S. Marel, J. A Botha, and G. H. Grobler (in charge of Artillery), Farrier Thomas Moodie. Free Staters.—Commandants J. P. Wordaan, J. K. Kok, J. C. Villiers, J. R. Sneeyman, S. Meintzes, and J. Greyling Smith, Field Cornets J. Cronje, C. Oosthuisen, C. Van Lyl, I. J. Nieuvenhal, M. Kvick, J. Kvick, and J. Van der Walt, Commandant of Artillery, Major Albrecht, Lieutenants Van Heister, Van Dewitz and Van Angerstem.

CRONGE AT BAY.

THE ENEMY COMPLETELY SORROUNDED.

By evening of Feb. 18 the cordon round the enemy had been completed and every outlet had been closed. After nightfall almost perfect silence prevailed. A few of the enemy came in during the night. They all confessed that they were sick of fighting, and had been urging Cronje to surrender. During the battle the 81st Field Battery, which was engaged on the north side of the river, was exposed to a heavy rifle fire. Four horses were wounded, and the pole of one of the waggons was broken. The struggling, terrified horses inextricably mixed the trace ropes, and the position looked serious. The Gordons, however, who formed the escort, silenced the enemy's fire, and enabled the carriage to be withdrawn.

Shells from the Boer Vickers-Maxim struck a water-cart belonging to the Buffs, killing one man and all the mules. The men suffered terribly from thirst, and it was impossible to supply them with water. A heavy thunderstorm, which broke over the battlefield in the afternoon, considerably relieved their sufferings. Lord Kitchener was present with the force during Sunday's fight. General Macdonald, of the Highland Brigade, was wounded in the foot, but not severely. Our men marched splendidly to overtake the retreating enemy. Deserters state that a great number of Boers lost their horses and trek oxen. These could be seen wandering about the plain during the march, and many have come into our lines.

THE BRITISH SEIZE A KOPJE AND GARRISON IT.

Monday morning broke finding the enemy in the same place. During the night they had constructed entrenchments round the laager, which was still threatened by Colonel Smith Dorrien's force. The infantry rested after their terribly hard day's work yesterday, but the mounted infantry and a battery of horse artillery started to observe the enemy's position on a kopje. As they were riding round the southern side of the hill, a heavy fusillade was directed against them by the Boers on the kopje, and they were obliged to move further out. There were no casualties, this affording proof of the enemy's bad marksmanship.

Pushing on they found that the kopje extended a considerably way to the west, and sloped gradually to the plain. A good defensive position was seized and garrisoned. The remainder of the force continued the movement, and completely turned the enemy's position on the extreme left, on which a farmhouse was strongly held. The batteries vigorously shelled this, and the force returned to camp at nightfall, leaving the garrison on the ridge. Meanwhile a desultory bombardment of the Boer position had been proceeding, and there had been a good deal of rifle fire at one point where the Essex Regiment had attempted to push up the river. About midday a cry of "French has arrived!" passed down the ranks, but the cavalry division operated out of sight of our force. Lord Roberts arrived later and addressed several regiments. He was vigorously cheered.

THE EVE OF CRONJE'S SURRENDER.

Paardeberg, February 26.—The arrival of three Vickers-Maxims ("Pom-Poms") in camp yesterday has given general satisfaction. To-day we opened fire on the enemy with a salvo from the 18th Battery. A number of Boers who were complacently sitting on the south side of the river immediately the first shot was fired scuttled away into their holes in the river bank. In the afternoon a fairly vigorous cannonade was maintained. A Vickers-Maxim crossed the river and enfiladed the trench surrounding Cronje's laager. Yesterday being Sunday a tacit armistice was observed. The Boers freely showed themselves. They spent the day drying clothes on the river bank. Rain has fallen intermittently but heavily during the last few days, causing considerable discomfort, though probably the Boers suffer more than we do. Our force has now been thoroughly rested and fed. General French's horses, which had been subsisting on very scarce rations, have now received full rations.

THE BOERS AND LORD ROBERTS's STRATEGY.

In the course of various conversations which I have had with prisoners, both Transvaalers and Free Staters, I was interested to notice that both are now convinced that the war will result in an undoubted victory for the British arms. Lord Roberts's strategy in turning the enemy's position with a large self-contained mounted force was characterised by one of the prisoners as un-British. All agree that such strategy is bound to defeat the Boer method of defence. One man, a Commandant gave a most interesting account of the calculations of the other leaders as to our plan of campaign. In the first place they appeared convinced that we should be unable to follow any other line of advance than that afforded by the railway. Three lines were obvious to them—namely, the railway which enters the Transvaal from Natal at Charlestown, that through the Free State by Springfontein and Bloemfontein, and the Kimberley-Mafeking route. The consensus of opinion was that our reason for making such strenuous efforts to relieve Kimberley was to secure the Kimberley-Mafeking line, whence an advance into the heart of the Tranvaal from the railway would have been easy. Cronje refused to believe it possible for us to make a long march off the railway, and therefore totally misconceived the object of Lord Roberts's strategic movement, which he imagined merely indicated a change of direction in the attack on Magersfontein—namely, by way of Jacobsdal.

ENEMY'S BELIEF IN INTERVENTION.

All the prisoners are very keen politicians. They persist in stating that the war was undertaken on behalf of capitalists, and are firmly convinced that when the British reach Pretoria a foreign Power will intervene. Last night sapping towards the trenches round the Boer position in the bed of the river was very successfully pushed within 300 yards. Every day it becomes more evident that what is most needed for the successful conduct of the campaign is the increased importation of horses. The late hard work and severe weather have wrought havoc among our mounts, and the British public must be prepared to respond in the most liberal and ready manner to all demands for further horses. Our mounted force under General French has already done much to upset the enemy's strategy, and the lack of horses is likely greatly to hinder Lord Roberts's plans.—Reuter's Special Service.

CRONJE'S MEETING WITH LORD ROBERTS.

Paardeberg, February 27.—At three o'clock on the morning of Majuba Day our camp was awakened by the continued rattle of musketry fire. In the midst of the din we heard volleys, showing that our men were firing. When day broke the news came that the Canadians were building a trench quite close to the enemy, who were firing at fifty yards range. The Canadians gallantly worked forward, and occupied the edge of the Boer trenches along the river, entirely enfilading the rest. Then with the exception of an occasional solitary shot, there followed a complete cessation of firing on all sides. Suddenly the regiment stationed on the crest of the hill perceiving white flag, burst into cheers, and the news rapidly spread that Cronje had surrendered. Shortly afterwards a note arrived for Lord Roberts stating that General Cronje had unconditionally surrendered. General Pretyman was thereupon sent to take his surrender. About 7 a.m. a small group was perceived crossing the plain towards the British headquarters, which received the intimation that Cronje was arriving. Lord Roberts, walking to the front of the modest cart in which he sleeps, ordered a guard of the Seaforth Highlanders to make a line.

As the group of horsemen approached nearer it was seen that on the right of General Pretyman rode an elderly man clad in a rough short overcoat, a wide brimmed hat, ordinary tweed trousers, and brown shoes. This was the redoubtable Cronje, his face almost brunt black, and his curly hair tinged with grey.—Reuter's Special Service.

VISIT TO CRONJE'S LAAGER.

A DREADFUL SCENE.

Paardeberg, February 27.—To-day the anniversary of Majuba, Lord Roberts scored the greatest success of the war. General Cronje, one of the most redoubtable of the Boer chiefs, is now drinking coffee in the hospitable tent of the Commander-in-Chief, while 4,000 of his followers are resting on the flat plain where on the 18th the Highlanders suffered so severely. Cronje's magnificent defence was always hopeless, but it deserves to rank high in military annals. Surrounded by our troops, bombarded by heavy artillery, and subjected daily to a deadly rifle fire, he still held his own until he recognised the impossibility of saving the forces. I have just returned from a complete survey of the Boer position. One's chief wonder in the whole thing is how it was possible for the Boer to live in the frightful stench which prevailed. Every ten paces lay dead horses, mules, and cattle polluting the air. The river is now swollen, and collected in every little shallow were heaps of swollen carcases of animals. The condition of the whole larger and trenches was too frightful for description. Approaching the laager on the north bank of the river I first came across our trenches, which are admirably constructed. It had been our habit each night to advance from fifty to a hundred yards and then quickly dig a trench, which enabled us to keep up a heavy fire during the day. The last three nights brought us to almost withing pistol shot of the Boer rear trenches.

THE DASH OF THE CANADIANS.

Last night the Canadians dashed forward and started digging trenches only thirty yards from the nearest Boers, who poured a murderous fire into them. The Canadians fell flat on their stomachs and returned the fire, while part of their number, with the Gordons extending into the plain, kept up a heavy fire, considerably affecting the strength and accuracy of the Boer fire. This lasted some twenty minutes. The fighting took place in complete darkness, though the stars shone brightly. At last the Canadians rushed forward, but not before the enemy had cleared out of their position, and occupied the end of the trenches, into which they poured enfilading fire. Yesterday's heavy bombardment and the use of the 6-inch howitzers firing lyddite forced Cronje's hand, and he was obliged to surrender. The whole river bank on both sides is honeycombed with trenches, but such trenches have never been seen before in warfare. They are really underground dwellings, and perfectly secure unless a shell is dropped into the opening from above. Straight trajectory missiles were, therefore, bound to fail to reach them.

"YOU HARD MAN! YOU DESERVE TO BE SHOT!"

I was the first correspondent to visit the Boer laager before the arrival of the guard to take away the prisoners. The enemy were lying or sitting in groups about the camp. Their faces were haggard and worn. Nearly all were crying out for a drop of spirits. The laager had been practically destroyed. In every corner were the remains of the fires on which the Boers had made their morning coffee. Joy that the end of the dreadful siege was come to was writ large in every face, and in every gesture. Men laughed and joked on all sides, and hoped they would soon get a drink of whisky. Nearly all the Free Staters spoke English. They had not a thought about the ultimate result of the war, not a word about fighting for their liberty. All was forgotten in the joy of present deliverance. One man, shaking his fist in the direction of Cronje, exclaimed: "You hard man! You deserve to be shot!" There were several women and children among the beleaguered. I am glad to say that not a single one was injured, with the exception of a girl, who was wounded in the tip of the finger. I witnessed the parting between several men and their wives and sisters. It was heartrending. Both women and men were crying bitterly. Several of the Boers were youths ranging from sixteen to eighteen years of age. The majority were Transvaalers, who appeared to have lost their former truculence of demeanour.

A COMPLETE SURRENDER.

The completeness of to-day's capture is the more singular in view of the determined character of the enemy. At the very least it was thought they would destroy their guns, ammunition, and rifles before surrendering, but the only injured weapons are the Vickers-Maxims, which had been struck by our shells. Three British officers and nine soldiers were prisoners in the laagar during the siege. They state that the bombardment was of the most terrible character. All of them were provided with deep holes wherein to shelter, and they were kindly treated in every respect. Some of the Boer prisoners asked men anxiously whether Bloemfontein was in our possession. They criticised Cronje's generalship, saying that he was an excellent kopje defender, but no general on level ground. When the order came for the prisoners to cross the river to our camp a most extraordinary scene ensued. Each man took all he could carry, pots, pans, blankets, etc., and threw his rifle on to one or two heaps, which gradually increased to huge proportions.

The drift, owing to the heavy rain, was much swollen, and it was necessary for the prisoners to take off their trousers to cross. The whole scene gave one the impression of a frolic rather than of an act in the grim drama of warfare. Men laughed and splashed water at each other in crossing, and appeared to look upon the whole surrender as a huge joke, but among the crowd were visible the stern faces of a few, who looked with disfavour upon the careless merriment of their comrades.

CRONJE LEAVES FOR THE CAPE.

ESCORT OF CITY IMPERIAL VOLUNTEERS.

Cronje, with his family, left in charge of Major General Pretyman, and under an escort of the City Imperial Volunteers Mounted Infantry. Later in the day the remaining prisoners left under the charge of Earl of Erroll, and escorted by the Gloucestershire Regiment and a hundred City Imperial Volunteers. The women and children are all being sent to their homes. I understand that grave dissatisfaction was felt by the Boers at Cronje's refusal to accept my offer of a safe conduct to the women and children and medical care of his wounded, 170 of whom are now in our hospital. Very many of them are in a terrible plight from want of care at an earlier stage. I inspected the Boer laarger yesterday, and was much struck by the ingenuity and energy with which the position was made almost impregnable to assault.

PRESSING THE COLESBERG BOERS BACK.

GENERAL CLEMENTS ENGAGED.

Arundel, February 25.—Very early this morning a strong force of Australians of Prince Alfred's Guard, and of Mounted Infantry, under the command of General Clements, with two batteries of field artillery, advanced across the plain towards Kuilfontein. The hills to the right and left were shelled, a 40-pounder and howitzers co-perating with lyddite. A body of Australians from Hanover road, under Colonel Price, with the Inniskillings and two guns from Mooifontein, under Colonel Henderson, attacked the enemy on the flank, while Prince Alfred's Guard were sent past vaalkop to the plain beyond to cut off the enemy's retreat. They remained there for sometime. Our shells caused a small force of Boers to retire from Vaalkop through the hills in the rear towards Rensburg. A Boer gun opened on Prince Alfred's Guard, who retired across the plain. As they were passing Vaalkop, which was believed to be evacuated, suddenly a very hot rifle fire was opened on them. The enemy used black powder, thus revealing their position. There was nothing for it but to gallop, which the Volunteers did, escaping almost unscathed. The 40-pounder soon put lyddite on the spot from which the firing came, and the enemy were seen retreating under cover of a stone wall to Kuilfontein. Meanwhile, the bombardment of the hills on the left continued throughout the morning. The enemy were eventually seen leaving that position, also retiring to Kuilfontein. About midday the enemy got guns and a Pom-pom into position, on Vaalkop, and commenced shelling our cavalry and the guns, which were exposed on the plain. Their operations, however, were much hindered by the attention of our howitzers and the 40-pounder, and they soon ceased. Not a shell took effect. It is remarkable that though the Boer Pom-poms have fired thousands of shells during the compaign in this neighbourhood, the effective shots can be counted on the fingers of one hand. This evening rain set in, and the greater part of our forces withdrew into camp.—Reuter's Special Service.

BOER POSITIONS STORMED BY WEST RIDING MEN.

Arundel, February 26.—The following is a resume of last week's fighting, commencing with the discovery of the enemy far down on the left flank threatening Hanover-road. On Thursday morning Colonel Page Henderson went out with the Eastern Province Horse, the Mounted Infantry of the West Riding Regiment, J. Battery Royal Horse Artillery, squadron of the Inniskilling Dragoons, and 100 Australians. During the day he effected a junction with the Australians, under Colonel Price, from Hanover-road, and the combined force advanced on Drooifontein, which was occupied by a body of the enemy 800 strong. The first contact occurred early in the morning, when the West Riding detachment surprised the enemy's pickets, who fled, leaving their food and other belongings. One of our men found a belt containing four sovereings. Proceeding we approached the Boer position. The enemy were so well concealed that the first intimation we had of their presence was a volley directed against our artillery at short range. We rapidly got the position and shelled the hill, the enemy replying as usual with the "Pom-Pom." Their shells fell among our men, but hurt none. After sustaining our shell fire for some time the enemy retreated and we occupied their position sleeping on the Mooifonfein Farm that night. Early next morning the force followed the enemy, and found them ten miles to the northward, occupying a strong position near Kuilfontein, extending over a considerable area. We proceeded to shell their position, the force from Arundel co-operating on their left flank. The enemy withdrew from their southern positions after replying to our guns with their 15-pounder and the Pom-pom, and we returned to camp for the night, Colonel Price occupying Mooifontein. On Saturday operations by the force under Colonel Henderson were resumed, acting against the enemy's right flank in concert with an attack in front under General Clements. After a heavy bombardment by our guns, the West Riding men, under Major King King and Captain Wallace, stormed several hills in succession, driving the enemy before them in the most gallant manner. The Inniskilling meanwhile, drove them off other positions by means of well-directed volleys. A section of the Eastern Province Horse drew a heavy fire from the enemy's left, where their position was so strong that we failed to dislodge them. One of the Eastern Province Horse named Jacquet, while scouting in advance, got into an advantageous position, and did considerable execution, firing 305 shots with good effect. A terrific shell fire was kept up for many hours on the enemy's main position from three sides, lyddite being used as well as shrapnel. Just before dusk the guns ceased fire, and our forces withdrew in the gathering darkness and in pouring rain. The enemy has since evacuated the position. Natives, who deserted last night when the enemy started northwords, report that they lost very heavily, and this statement is borne out by what was seen by Lieutenants Furlong and Andrenshaw, of Prince Alfred Guards, who went out with a reconnoitring party to-day. They found Vaalkop Kuilfontein, and the hills to the westward unoccupied groups of dead horses lying about, and the graves of over 25 men.—Reuter's Special Service.

THE OCCUPATION OF RENSBURG.

Arundel, February 27, 9 p.m.—We reoccupied Rensburg this afternoon. Colonel Henderson, with a force consisting of a battery of Royal Horse Artillery, Inniskilling Dragoons, and Australians advanced across the intervening plain. The enemy opened fire from the Taaibosch Hills, but they were only a picket, and a few shells sent in their direction caused them to wheel about and retire towards Vaalkop. A Pom-Pom opened from the Rensburg Hills, but it was soon silenced, and a small force of Boers which directed rifle are against us made off on the Inniskillings galloping towards them. We then entered Rensburg without further opposition. The enemy had done no damage to the railway or telegraph, or to the buildings in the town. A notice was posted up on one house with the words "Kind Regards to Tomy Atkins."—Reuter's Special Service.

BRITISH OCCUPATION OF COLESBERG.

Paardeberg, February 28, 8-50 p.m.—General Clements reports that on hearing Colesberg had been evacuated he sent force to occupy Colesberg function, and rode into Colesberg, where he received enthusiastic welcome. Secured certain amount of ammuntrion and arrested several rebels. He then returned to Rensburg. He reported railway line clear, and working to Lanewelewman's Siding. Will report to-morrow as to few culverts which have been blown up. Colesberg and Colesberg Junction are held by our troops. In a previous despatch Lord Roberts had announced the reoccupation of Rensburg on Tuesday by General Clements. Rensburg, Feb. 28.—General Clements, escorted by a squadron of the Inniskillings, entered Colesberg this morning. He met with an enthusiastic reception from the inhabitants. The enemy are in full retreat. A number of leading men in the town have been arrested. The people are well, and not starving. They suffered many indignities at the hands of the Boers, but no violence.—Reuter's Special Service.

GENERAL BRABANT'S ADVANCE.

Sterkspruit, February 28.—The Boers at Ladygrey admit that General Brabant has recaptured Jamestown. The Boer losses were 50 killed, 123 wounded, and 300 missing. The enemy are disheartened, and many rebels are returning to their homes, and are now posing as loyal subjects of the Queen.—Reuter's Special Service.

EFFECT OF BRITISH SUCCESSES IN BASUTOLAND.

Maseru, February 28.—Lord Roberts's proclamation to the Free Staters has been issued here. It should have a good effect. Though the burghers here are kept in ignorance of the progress of events, and believe that Kimberley is still invested, yet they are depressed, and have lost their slaggering tone. This has had a corresponding effect on the Basutos, who are now beginning to believe in the reality of the British advance.

The death of Commandant Ferreira, whose home was at Ladybrand, as come as a great shock to the Dutch in the district. It is officially stated that he was accidentally shot, but he is believed to have been killed in action.—Reuter's Special Service.

MAFEKING FIERCELY ATTACKED.

BOERS REPULSED AT ALL POINTS.

Capetown, Wednesday, 4-55 p.m.—A despatch receiving here from Mafeking states that on Seturday (? Saturday week) the Boers directed a severe and protracted assult on Mafeking, and were driven off at all points. The truce which has for so long been observed on the Sabbath was broken on Sunday by another fierce attack. After determined fighting the Boers were repulsed with the loss of forty killed and wounded.—The defenders were able to take advantage of the shelter afforded by the earthworks, and our losses only amounted to two killed and three wounded.—Central News.

WHAT LADYSMITH ENDURED.

THE PRIVATIONS OF THE SICK.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASUALTIES.

THE following most interesting telegram, despatched from Ladysmith yesterday, appears in the "Times."

The tension in Ladysmith during the last few days, when the garrison had no alternative but to sit patiently listening to the booming of General Buller's guns, and when their whole fate lay in the balance, was great. All this has now vanished. It is not that any effectual advance of the Boers would necessarily have meant surrender. We could possibly have "hung on" for six weeks more, but our privations would have been great. Sickness and the paucity of the supply of gun ammunition would have placed a limit upon the number of assaults, such as that of January 6, which we should have been able to resist.

Originally we started the siege with 12,000 fighting men, over 2,000 civilians, 4,000 natives, Kaffirs, and Indians. The natural consequence was that enteric fever and dysentery appeared. Between casualties and sickness 8,000 fighting men passed through the hospital; yet in spite of the rigorous siege, the death-rate remained small until January, and then increased as the medical appliances were practically exhausted.

It is impossible to dwell too much upon the privations endured by the sick since the middle of January A man once down was practically lost. The reduced rations of the fighting men just sufficed to keep them together. Every day thirty old horses and mules were slaughtered for food, and converted into soup and sausages.

From January 15 to the present time there have been over 200 deaths from disease alone. The last fortnight saw the majority of the field batteries unhorsed and the guns permanently posted on our defences. The British cavalry and drivers were converted into infantry, and sent to the trenches. A line of defences had been constructed in view of a possible final contingency if the outer works should be carried. The total number of casualties since the investment have been, of those who were killed or died of wounds, 24 officers and 235 men; of disease, 6 officers, 340 men; wounded, 70 officers and 520 men, exclusive of white civilians.

SUPPLIES AND HOSPITAL COMFORTS.

The following telegram has been potsed at the War Office from General Sir Redvers Buller to the Secretary of State for War:—

Headquarters, Nelthorpe, Friday, 8 a.m.—Seventy-three waggon-loads of supplies are now entering Ladysmith, of which the first eleven contain hospital comforts. Great credit is due to Major Morgan and Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley, the Supply and Transport officers.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 17TH OF MARCH, 1900.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Delhi and Agra and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Gradients are rather steep in Sind and moderate to slight elsewhere.

Winds remains practically unchanged and the force has been strong to a gale in Sind, Gujarat and Central India, and moderate to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature if from 4° to 17° about the mean of the season in Upper Sind, the Punjab Rajputana North-West Provinces, Gujarat, Berar and at Indore, Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Surat and Malegaon, and the minimum from 5° to 15° in Sind and the Punjab, and at Jhansi, Ajmere and Neemuch. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad and Cuddapah, and the lowest 61° at Jubulpore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially cloudedin the Indus Valley and at Delhi, Veraval, Malegaon, Masulipatam and Coimbatore.

There has been no rain at any station.

The isobars indicate that the depression is still omewhere in the neighbourhood of Jacobabad, where he abnormal deficiency remains much the same as yesterday. The barometer has a tendency to rise in the Punjab, North West Provinces and Rajputana, and it is probable that the depression will fill up, but the weather in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and North-West Provinces cannot yet be called settled.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 17.

Saturday's observation show that the barometer has been steady, or has fallen slightly in Baluchistan, Sind, and West Punjab and has been steady, or has risen from slightly to briskly elsewhere. The pressure continues in very large defect in the depressed area in the north-west of India but the deficiency of the pressure in other parts of the country is smaller to-day than yesterday and over Burma and a greater part of the Peninsula the pressure is normal. Cloud has increased in Baluchistan, Upper Sind, and west Punjab and north-west Himalayas, and light snow has fallen in north Kashmir. Thunderstorms have given showers in Assam and north Bengal. Dhubri has received two inches, and Sibsagar half an inch of rain. Temperature continues in to a very largr large excess in Baluchistan, Sind the Punjab, Rajputana, the North-Western Provinces, and Chota Nagpur and is normal or in only slight excess in Burma and the Peninsula.

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

ARTILLERY IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Friday, February 23 Major Rasch asked the Secretary of State for India: What is the number of batteries with quick-firing attachment serving in India; also the number of howitzer guns.

Lord G. Hamilton said: The question of what pattern of quick-firing attachment for artillery in India should be adopted is receiving, and has received, careful consideration; but as improvements are being made it is desirable to test the carriages so improved before they are introduced wholesale as a service battery. There are, according to the latest returns, 10 howitzers with heavy batteries of artillery in India. In addition to these a large number with garrison artillery, in siege trains, in forts, and arsenals; but I do not think it would be desirable that I should state the numbers.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

In answer to Mr. J. H. Roberts, Lord G. Hamilton said: The number of deaths in Bombay city from plague during the week ending Feb. 16, was 583. The number for the corresponding week in the preceding year was 712. As regards the famine, the latest estimate of the area affected, is now 445,000 square miles, and that of the population affected, 61,500,000, as against 550,000 square miles and 49,000,000 which were the figures given by me in answer to a question on Feb. 1. The number of persons in receipt of relief is now about 4,000,000, as against 3,000,000 in the corresponding week of 1897. On the other hand, the relief arrangements are more advanced than they were in 1897, the people are more ready to accept relief, prices are on the whole less high, and the deathrates in the famine districts, so far as yet known, are lower.

BRITISH INDIAN REFUGEES FROM THE TRANSVAAL

On Monday, February 26,—Sir Manchorjee Bhownaggree asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether the report, which he promised in reply to a question last Tuesday, to call for by telegraph from her Majesty's Consul at Lorenzo Marques, regarding the ill treatment of a number of British Indian refugees from the Transvaal by the Portuguese military authorities, and their compulsory deportation to India instead of to their homes in Natal, has been received; and, if so, will he state the contents of the report.

Mr. Brodrick: The telegram has been received. Her Majesty's Consul reports the Indian refugees lived in a camp while waiting for the steamers to take them away. The camp was necessarily guarded by Portuguese soldiers. A person employed by the Relief Committee lived for some time in the camp, but reported no case of abuse. The Indians were sent to their declared homes and none who were Natalians were sent to India. Her Majesty's Consul adds that no case of proved robbery or abuse was reported to him.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN TO PERSIA.

On Tuesday, February 27, Mr. Hedderwick asked whether the recently announced Russian loan to Persia was concluded between Russia and Persia with the knowledge of her Majesty's Government; and whether her Majesty's Government had taken any, and if so, what action in the matter.

Mr. Brodrick: The answer to the first paragraph is in the affirmative. As to the second, no statement can be made by her Majesty's Government in regard to such matters.

SUBSIDIES TO THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Sir E. Sassoon asked the Secretary to the Treasury if he would state the amounts of subsidies paid during 1898-99 to the Eastern Telegraph Company by the Imperial and Colonial Governments.

Mr. Hanbury: I presume that the hon. member refers not to the Eastern Telegraph Company alone but to the group of which it forms the centre. From imperial funds £20,000, was paid in 1898-99 to the African Direct Telegraph Company and £63,000, to the Eastern and South African Telegraph Company, but £18,000, was repaid to the Exchequer in respect of the letter subsidy (£14,000, from India, 7,000, from Mauritius, and £1,000, from Seychelles), and £5,000, in respect of the former from various West African colonies. From colonial funds 15,000, was paid to the Eastern and South African Telegraph Company by the Cape Government, and £3000, was paid to the same company by the Natal Government; £32,400, was paid by Australian Governments to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company in respect of the duplicate cable subsidy (which finally ceased in October 1899) and £4,200, in respect of the Tasmanian cable subsidy, besides a payment of £2 635, on a traffic guarantee for New Zealand cables which can be hardly be reckoned as a subsidy. I understand, also, that the Government of the Straits Settlements paid £400, to the Eastern Extension Company in respect of a telegraph to Malacca.

THE MAURITIUS.

Mr. Weir asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the recent serious outbreak in the Mauritius among the native troops drawn from the Yao and Atonga tribes of British Central Africa, he would consider the advisability of replacing these troops by Cape Boys, Zulus, or other natives amenable to discipline.

Mr. Brodrick: There is no intention of sending to Mauritius troops of the description named by the hon. member.

In answer to Mr. Weir, Mr. Wyndham said:—The 2nd batt. British Central African Rifles, consisting of 917 all ranks, embarked at Chinde on June 22, 1899 for Mauritius. They are armed with Martini-Enfields.

PRESIDENCY MILITARY FUNDS.

On Thursday, March 1, Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the fact that the widows and orphans of subscribers to the Bengal, Bombay, and Madras Military Fund who wish to reside and draw their pensions in India are obliged by the Government to draw them at the old fixed rate of 2s. 3d. to the rupee, thus being mulcted of nearly 50 per cent. of the value of their pensions whereas if pensions are drawn in England, Ceylon, or elsewhere, they are paid at the official rate of exchange.

Whether he is aware that the effect of this anomaly is to prevent recipients of these pensions from joining their relatives in India who may be engaged in the Military or Civil Service:

And, whether it can be arranged that such pensions shall be settled for in India at the official rate or may be drawn in London.

Lord G. Hamilton: The pensions to which my hon. friend refers were fixed in rupees by the subscribers themselves; but payments to persons resident in this country or in the Colonies are made, not at the official rate of exchange, but at a special rate of about 2s. 3d. the rupee, in accordance with a guarantee given in the Statute 29 Vic. cap. 18.

Naturally, this exceptional advantage ceases if a recipient of one of these pensions goes to reside in India; but, for the benefit of pensioners wishing to visit that country for a period not exceeding one year, the Secretary of State as a concession, allows their pensions to be accumulated during their absence, and the accumulations are paid to them on their return at the exceptional rate of exchange above mentioned.

It will be seen that these arrangements give exceptionally favourable treatment to this class of pensioners at the expense of the revenues of India: and I am not prepared to accept the suggestion in the last clause of my hon. friend's question, which would have the effect of increasing the burden on those revenues.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, as reported, special military operations are contemplated by the Government of India on the North-West Frontier.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have no knowledge of the reports referred to by the hon. member, nor am I aware that any special military operations are contemplated by the Government of India on the North West Frontier.

BRITISH CONSULATES IN RUSSIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. Cohen asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether her Majesty's Government is aware if there would be any objection by the Russian Government to the re-establishment of the British consulate at Tiflis, and to the creation of a consulate at Baku; and if there be no such objection, whether it is intended to re-establish the first and to create the second.

Mr. Brodrick said: I have already stated that the Russian Government have been informed that it was understood they would be ready to agree to the re-establishment of a Consulate at Tiflis in exchange for the appointment of a Russian Consul at Bombay, but that no formal notification has yet been received of an appointment to the latter post. No communications have taken place with regard to the establishment of a Consulate at Baku. It has not as yet been decided whether the appointment of Consular officers to reside at Tiflis or Baku is required.

THE FAMINE IN BERAR.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India with reference to the Viceroy's telegram of Feb. 20: Whether he will state what are the stricter regulations referred to as having diminished the number of persons on famine relief in Berar; and, whether he will state what is the average daily wage paid to men, women, and children employed on relief works, with its equivalent in sterling.

Lord G. Hamilton said: In accordance with the recommendation of the Famine Commission, relief work is now given only to such persons as are willing to do a full day's work "in return for a wage sufficient for the purpose of maintenance, but not more." This test, which is known as "the labour test," was not applied in Berar during the earliest stages of the famine. But it is now known that the numbers on relief work in that province have not been diminished, as was supposed, but have increased from 243,000 on Jan. 22 to 308,000 on Feb. 24. The average daily wage cannot be stated in sterling, being based upon the current price of food in the district in question and varying accordingly from week to week. The wage for an adult is the money equivalent of from 1 1-2lb. to 2 1-2lb. of grain per diem.

THE PERSIAN LOAN.

Mr. Hedderwick asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether the new Russian loan to Persia supplants the British loan; whether her Majesty's Government had the option from the Bank of Persia of guaranteeing the new loan before it was taken up by Russia; and, whether her Majesty's Government declined to guarantee it.

Mr. Brodrick said: It is understood that a portion of the new Persian loan is to be applied to paying off any existing foreign loans, and presumably it is intended that what is called the Regie Loans, issued by the imperial Bank of Persia, should be so paid off. No proposals have been made to her Majesty's Government for a loan to Persia which they felt themselves able to accept, and the arrangement for the present loan was concluded without any offer being made to them.

INDIAN TROOPS OUTSIDE INDIA.

Mr. Buchanan asked the Secretary of State for India what was the number of native troops now serving in Mauritius and elsewhere outside of India, and whether the Imperial Government in all cases bore the entire charge of all the troops so serving.

Lord G. Hamilton: Two Native Infantry regiments are now serving in Mauritius, one in Ceylon and one in Singapore, and there are small detachments in Uganda, Central Africa, and the Niger Protectorate. I do not include among these the Hong Kong Regt. and the companies of Indian Native Artillery serving at Hong Kong, Singapore, Mauritius, and Ceylon, which were raised and are maintained for Imperial purposes. I am unable to state the exact numbers of these forces. In all these cases the Imperial Government or the Administration under which the troops are serving bear the entire charge.

Mr. Buchanan asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Indian Government has now been repaid in full by the Home Government the expenses connected with the despatch and maintenance of the Indian troops sent to British East Africa and Uganda in 1896 and 1897; what has been the cause of the delay in the settlement of these accounts; and whether he will lay upon the table the correspondence that has passed between the Governments and departments on the subject.

Lord G. Hamilton: The Government of India has been repaid all charges in connection with the despatch and maintenance of the Indian troops sent to British East Africa and Uganda to the end of September, 1898; and the accounts of the quarter to the end of December, 1898, the latest date to which they have been received from India, are now under examination at the Foreign Office. There has been no delay in the settlement of the accounts in England. The correspondence is a mass of detail, consisting of the transmission of 12 quarterly accounts, and the questions arising thereon. It would be of no public interest.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAINS IN INDIA.

Sir M. Stewart asked the Secretary of State for India whether, seeing that Clause 51, ch. 155, of the Act of George III, has not been repealed, he could state by what authority was the Bishop of Calcutta justified in exercising a jurisdiction over the chaplain of the Church of Scotland in India.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am at a loss to understand the question of my hon. friend. I am not aware that the Bishop of Calcutta exercises, or claims to exercise, any jurisdiction over chaplains of the Church of Scotland in India.

Sir M. Stewart asked whether it was not a fact that the Bishop of Calcutta prohibited chaplains of the Church of Scotland from exercising any ministerial functions in consecrated churches.

Lord G. Hamilton: If a chaplain of the Church of Scotland wants to make use of a consecrated church belonging to the church of England he has to obtain the Bishop's authority. I fail to see that is exercising jurisdiction over them.

TELEGRAPHIC RATES TO INDIA.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the minutes of dissent recorded by the Maharaja of Darbhanga and the Hon. Mr. Mehta on the Telegraphic Messages Bill, to the effect that, on account of the high telegraphic rates, the Bill will not, as desired, produce a first-rate telegraphic service for India, but will create a monopoly in favour of a few daily newspapers; and whether he will use his influence to obtain a reduction in the telegraphic rates to India.

Lord George Hamilton: I have read the minutes referred to but their contents seemed to be far-fetched though I admit and am pressing the advisability of a reduction of the telegraphic rates to India.

Sir Manchorjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, considering that a reduction in the rates of telegraphic communication between England and India has for many years past been urged by the chambers of commerce and others interested in commercial relations between the two countries, he will endeavour to bring about the desired result at as early a date as possible.

Lord G. Hamilton: The subject of a reduction of the telegraphic tariff between Europe and India has engaged for some time past my attention, with a view to bring ng about a reduction of rates.

REMISSIONS OF LAND REVENUE.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India with reference to the sums of 1,520,000 rx. and 2,180,000 rx. total remissions and suspensions of land revenue on account of famine in India in 1876-77 and 1896-97 respectively: Whether he will state what portions of these sums were subsequently recovered from the landholders.

Lord G. Hamilton: Of the remissions of revenue, no portion was subsequently recovered. Of the suspensions, a very large portion was afterwards converted into remission or in other words, was never recovered but I cannot state the exact amount.

THE AGITATION IN EUROPE.

With that air of priggish superiority which is the most intolerable form of impertinence, the 'Temps' once more undertakes to lay down for Englishmen the lines on which their policy should be conducted. That journal is good enough to compliment us on the great qualities we have shown through a crisis which in France would have jabbered and tottered through epilepsy to madness, while he assigns to our enemy an equal praise. That we do not grudge him. The qualities shown by the Boers are akin to our own; and what we are fighting for and hoping for is to establish conditions which shall through all time to come associate the Boers and ourselves in close and genial fellowship as citizens of the same empire. That is how we shall bring about the "generous and equitable peace" spoken of by the "Temps"—a peace which the Boers can secure to-morrow by abandoning their audacious and intolerable ambitions. They may rest assured that we shall not be influence in our settlement of affairs in South Africa either by the invidious suggestions of foreign scribes or by the extravagant demands of Cape Jingos. The bait held out to us, of "a speedy return of French good graces," is not one which attracts us. It may be doubted indeed whether French good-graces carry with them much value, in view of the deplorable demoralisation of French opinion.

But we may fairly ask, What business is it to all these foreigners how we chose to act in regard to the Boers? As to the Transvaal we are dealing with a people whose position was established and defined by ourselves in two Conventions which they have broken as to the Orange Free State we never questioned or menaced her independence, and quite gratuitously she joined the Transvaal in attacking us. We are very much obliged for the advice tendered to us by our French and other critics as to the manner in which we should treat these recalcitrant children of ours. Never in history, so far as we can recollect, has a great nation like ours been addressed even by the jackdaws parroquets and monkays of the Continental Press with such stupid insolence as that with which they are now venturing to lecture us upon our duty and our moral obligations. Is it not a little too preposterous, even for a rag like the "Eclair" to suggest that "now that national self-esteem has been consoled by Cronje's defeat, it is the duty of the Powers to impose their mediation"? Are we China? Are we reduced to the level of Morocco or any other of the trumpery States to which alone the French Government dares to hold out the language of serious menace? Have we so rapidly dwindled since we held up our finger to show the French the way out of Fashoda that they think they can influence our conduct within our own sphere of action in the slightest degree?

Only lunatics or fools can write as is written in the "Soleil"—"Europe can now act in the name of humanity on behalf of the Boers," etc.; or in the Matin and the Rappel, calling upon us "to abandon our policy of conquest." The real motive of all this caterwauling against us is jealousy of our power, and fear lest we should confirm it and increase it by the vindication of our rights. The most egregious of all these suggestions is that of the 'Gaulois' when it urges the German Emperor to undertake an intervention which France herself dare not risk! A humorous touch is given to an altogether burlesque demonstration by Mr. Rochfort's appeal for subscriptions, to present a sword of honour to Cronje, with a first list totting up the ignominious sum of 19l. 5s! We might safely undertake from among the subscribers to this journal to publish a first list for the same object of ten or twenty times that amount. For Englishmen will recognise generously the valour of an enemy; but, as Frenchmen ought to know by this time, we shall never yield up the Empire's conquest for the snarling of all the journalistic jackals of Europe.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the 'Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

THE CONSULATE QUESTION.

With reference to a telegram from the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* referring to Mr Henry Norman's letter in the *Times* on the appointment of a Russian consul-general for India, Mr Norman writes:—

This subject has had the very good result of eliciting the views of your St. Petersburg correspondent than whom if I may be permitted to express the opinion no foreigner in Russia speaks with more knowledge or authority.

Your correspondent's telegram implies that the consent of the British Government to the establishment of a Russian Consulate-General at Bombay could not be withheld and has already been granted. If this be so—If, that is, we are bound by treaty to concede to Russia advantages which she has the right by treaty to refuse to us practical interest is limited to the second part of the question I raised:—Did the British Government seize the opportunity to press a request for the establishment of a British Consulate at Tiflis or Baku? And, if not, why not? Your correspondent speaking apparently on Russian official authority, says:—

"As to the absence of any Consular office in any part of the Caucasus east of Batoum, there would now be no objection to the re-establishment of the Consulate at Tiflis or to the creation of one at Baku." If there be no objection, what has the British Government done, or what does it propose to do? And how long has it been aware that there is no objection? It would be interesting also to inquire why there is no objection "now"; but this inquiry might take us rather far.

The latter part of your correspondent's telegram suggests one farther direction in which curiousity is surely legitimate. Why, after assuring our consuls in Russia that future posts in that country, created or becoming vacant, would be filled by promotion from among themselves (and it is within my knowledge that this was done), did the Foreign Office go out of its way to appoint as consul-general at Odessa a military attache at Teheran whose knowledge of Russia was necessarily slight and who, as your correspondent now informs us, has been refused by Russia on the ground of his alleged anti-Russian sentiments?

The open discussion of all these matters can only tend to the greater efficacy of our Consular Service, and to the improvement alike of our commercial and national relations with Russia—a consummation devoutly to be wished.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 25 (*Reuter*).—With reference to the reply given in the House of Commons by Lord George Hamilton to a question regarding the establishment of communication between the Russian and Indian railway systems, the *Bourse Gazette* says the time is not far distant when the Russian railway system in Central Asia will find its natural extension to the shores of the Indian Ocean. It is, therefore, to be expected the journal continues that other projects should be put forward on the part of Great Britain, the realisation of which depends on Afghanistan, and which are designed to paralyse Russian enterprise. To regard Afghanistan, and not Persia, as the key to the Indian Ocean is to fall into the same error which almost all the Great Powers committed when they believed Constantinople to be the key to Asia. The Power that rules at Herat will be practically lord of the railway system which leads not only to Teheran but to Cabul and the Punjab. Communication between Russia and India can be far better secured through Herat and Teheran than through Afghanistan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—With reference to the announcement from St. Petersburg that the Imperial Council has decided upon this establishment of a Russian Consulate-General in Bombay, to Mr. Henry Norman's letter upon the subject in your issue of the 16th inst., and to the comments of your St. Petersburg correspondent contained in your issue of to-day, perhaps you will permit me, as one who is intimately acquainted with the Trans-Caucasian provinces of Russia, to express through your columns my cordial concurrence with what Mr. Norman has said and to urge upon our Government the advisability of re-establishing without delay our Consulate at Tiflis and of appointing thereto an official of the same rank as that proposed to be conferred upon the representative of Russia in Bombay.

Not only is a very large amount of British capital already invested in the oil industry, but if the policy of M. Witte is to bear any fruit in the Trans-Caucasian provinces and their great resources are to be in part developed by British capital, the establishment of such a central commercial agency may be regarded as a most reasonable and even necessary measure. But care should be taken to ensure that the same facilities for travelling in the country should be granted to our consular officers as will be enjoyed by his Russian colleague at Bombay. If I am not mistaken the facilities in this respect at present accorded to our Consul at Batum are not all that could be desired. And I do not think that I should err in stating that it is at present extremely difficult for an Englishman to travel freely in the country unless he is provided with recommendations from the highest Russian sources; and these it is not easy to obtain. It would be one of the objects of a British Consul-General at Tiflis to endeavour to smooth the way of the ordinary traveller, recognizing in him the necessary forerunner of closer intercourse in the region of finance and commerce between Great Britain and Russia.

While dealing with this subject, I would earnestly invite your attention to the desirability of reorganizing our consular administration throughout the countries between India and the Mediterranean. This is a subject which of course, I cannot venture to discuss within the limits of a short letter. Politics and commerce are intimately connected in these countries: and it should be of the essence of any reform that the entire consular body should be placed under an official with special qualifications and with ready access to the Foreign Minister, who should make it part of his business to keep in close touch with the representatives of British commercial interests. The time is long since past when it was possible, and even desirable, for those interests to make their way by themselves. Yet, although this is fully recognized, the machinery is still wanting to enable the British merchant to make full use of the Foreign Office. The preparation of elaborate memoranda to be presented to an invisible Minister cannot be a substitute for that personal intercourage which is as essential in such matters as in other human affairs. I would submit, Sir, that our interests in Persia and Asiatic Turkey have suffered from the defects in our present system at which I have hinted, especially during recent years.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. F. B. LYNCH.

The Athenæum, Pall-mall, S.W., Feb. 22.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

The Indian Famine Fund at the Mansion House on Monday had reached £110 000, and the Lord Mayor has remitted to the Viceroy of India three instalments of £30,000, each.

Among the latest donors are:—The Mercers' Company, £525,; Sir Ernest Cassel, £1,000,; Messrs. Barclay and Co. (Limited), £500,; Lord Grimthorpe, £100,; Mr. J. Banks Stanhope, £100,; Messrs. Lawson and Cornish (Madras), £23,; Major Frank Shuttleworth, £105,; Col. S. B. Bevington £10,; General Sir C. T. and Lady Chamberlain £10,; General Sir William and Lady Butler, £10, 10s.; Mr. Charles Lethbridge, £25,; Mr. E. R. Wodehouse, M. P., £10. Lieut-Gen. Dunsterville, £20; Lord Mount-Stephen, £250; Major J. W. Dent, £25; General H. H. James, £15; "Fiji," £500; Sir George Allen, K. C. I. E., £200; the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, £100; the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pairs, £252 10s; Admiral Lord Walter Kerr, £10; General Lockhart, £50; General Sir Charles Brownlow £25; the Grocers' Company, £500; the South Indian Railway Company (Limited), £10; the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), £105; Lieut Col. S. J. Barnett, £10; General H. W. Blake, £20; General Sir Arnold Kemball, £25.

The Stock Exchange contributions have now reached a total of £10,935, 6s., and a cheque for that amount has been handed to the Lord Mayor by Messrs. Sheppards, Pellys, Scott, and Co and Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, and Co., by whom the donations were received.

The Lord Mayor has addressed a letter to all the Mayors and Provosts inviting them to open funds in their respective localities. Many of the Mayors are active in collecting donations in aid of the fund. At a meeting at Liverpool £4,000 was subscribed to start a fund, and it was stated that some forms in the city had already sent large contributions to the Mansion House Fund.

The Committee of the Manchester Fund met on Feb. 27, when it was reported that the subscriptions on the list amounted to £11,417 13s. A circular has been addressed to the clergy and ministers of all denominations containing a suggestion in favour of congregational collections, and the hope is expressed that help may be obtained from the schools of the city.

A fund in aid of the sufferers by the famine has been inaugurated at Warrington.

The correspondent of the "Times" at Cairo telegraphs:—I have to record another act of friendliness on the part of the Italian workmen employed on the Barrage works who recently subscribed to the War Fund. They organised a concert which realised £30, and are sending the whole of this sum to the Indian Famine Fund.

A "Reuter" telegram from Perth, Australia, states that Sir John Forrest, the Premier, in reponse to the Viceroy of India's appeal for help for the 40,000,000 receiving Government relief in India, has suggested to the other Australian Governments that £30,000 should be contributed by Australasia from the public funds.

FRENCH VIEWS.

DE VILLEBOIS-MAREUIL ON THE WAR.

The Paris "Liberte" publishes a letter, dated Pretoria, January 15th, from Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil, the French officer now serving with the Boer forces. "At the very first appeal," says Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil, "made by Dr. Leyds to my sword I immediately left France. There was there a fine cause and French sympathies." Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil says nothing about any of the engagements at which he may have been present; but, after insisting on the affinity existing between the French and the Boers, and on the great influence exercised by the French on the East Coast of Africa and in the Transvaal, he refers at considerable length to the doings of MM. Grunberg and Leon, the two representatives of the Creusot Ironworks, who are, he says, the realt directors of the Boer artillery and military engineering service. After having constructed the most important and the newest of the four forts of Pretoria, they provided the Transvaal Republic with its armament.

THE GREAT DEEDS OF "LONG TOM."

Unfortunately (continues the Colonel) a great portion of the war material ordered of the Creusot establishment must have been stopped in France at the moment of the declaration of war. The guns which arrived here, amongst others four of our 155 long guns of the Canet system make us regret the absence of the rest. The marvellous precision of those guns and their range has already created a sort of mysterious legend around them. After the war, the great deeds of Long Tom will, for a long time, form the subject of conversation in the Boer farms. Long Tom is the first of those guns brought into service, and his Odyssey on the steep mountains leading from Laing's Nek to Ladysmith is so far from bearing the stamp of probability that I will only relate them later on, when I can send photographs to support my assertions. I was M. Leon who, with indomitable energy, spents nights in hoisting Long Tom up the steepest of slopes by means of a score of pairs of oxen, and sometimes by nothing but the vigorous arms and hands of the Boers. It is also M. Leon who directs the provisioning of the Boer camp, and who has chosen all the places for the siege. He is known in all the laagers, where he enjoys the reputation of possessing almost superna ural power. The authority of a generalissimo has been delegated to him in so far as the artillery is concerned, and it must be admitted that this engineer, who has by force of circumstances become a first-rate artillery officer, as well as a brilliant military engineer will have merited the confidence of General Joubert as well as the gratitude of the Transvaal. M. Grunberg is responsible for Pretoria and Johannesburg. He receives there the broken materiel and accomplishes marvellous feats such as that of the repair of poor "Long Tom," surprised and dynamited by the English in three places, which I have just seen, a little shortened but always effective, hurling its shrapnel fully charged and ready to begin anew against its destructors. The two representatives of Creusot are utilising the fine buildings of the "Netherlands Railway Company for the repair of damaged materiel. They have, moreover, a projectile factory in Johannesburg, and are thus settling in an unexpected way one of the most disquieting questions of the war—that of the supply of ammunition.

CLEVER TRANSPORT AND AN ADMIRABLE COMMISSARIAT.

"If you consider both men and things here it is a curious mixture of very ancient customs and of modern methods. The concentration was carried out by railway with the greatest care and without a hitch as with trained troops. Land transport is assured by those massive canvas-covered waggons drawn by sixteen pairs of oxen. Filled with blankets and provisions for the longest journey, they formed the only vehicle before the railway was constructed. To-day they are on all the Natal routes, and on the banks of the swollen rivers wherever it is impossible to discover a ford. There are some lighter waggons drawn by mules, which get along at a good pace admidst the cracking of gigantic whips and the hullabaloo of the blacks. In the camps is a commissariat officer, who serves out provisions with a liberality to which our commissariat officers have not accustomed me. The meat is admirable, worthy of the fine pasture land which carpets this country. The bread is made at Glencoe by a Frenchman, M. de Sainte Croix in ovens taken from the English, augmented by others sufficiently to provide for the laagers around Ladysmith. A section of the bakery is to be pushed forward to Colenso. When bread is wanting there is the Boer biscuit, much superior to ours in the sense that you do not tire of it; it greatly resembles bread, and is not hard to the teeth. There is a distribution also of tea, coffee, rice, potatoes, and spices.

A PERFECT ADMINISTRATION.

In fact the administration secures you nearly everything, clothing, equipment, and shoes, and does all this very simply, with ut needless receipts and note-taking, upon the mere word of the field cornet. With its Marabout tents, its kitchen in the open air, its Irish stews, the Boer laager would give the illusion of an Algerian camp, but for the enormous waggons drawn up in line or in square, the multiplicity of animals returning from the pasture at night and driven up to or near the front of the camp, and the silence or calm of the men, in such contrast with the vivacity of our French troopers. Guard duty is taken in turns by successive groups all night long. The tents of the General, the Major, or the Field Cornet serve as clubs for any one who likes. The life of the chief is for me a mystery of physical and intellectual endurance in the midst of this continuous invasion. There are no punishments, nor reconpenses, nor altercations nor coercive measures, everything being done freely at stated hours as a duty. Though there is no constraint there is never a reprehensible act. The laagers have a telegraphic and postal service like our modern armies, electric projecting lights and well-equipped ambulances. These appliances are manipulated by foreigners because the Boers are men of good sense, and these improved methods, which were beyond them, seemed to them justifiable. But the laagers remain interesting chiefly from the spirit animating them. There is a lofty religious spirit abroad here which refers everything to God, the fate of the Transvaal as well as the defence of the liberty and rights of an opressed people. Compliment a General and he replies, 'God permitted it.'"

"WILL FRANCE KNOW HOW TO SEIZE HER OPPORTUNITY?"

"Events (adds Colonel Villebois Mareuil) offer France a revenge for her successive and too numerous mortifications, by an unexpected turn of the wheel. It is from a spot on the globe where in an unjust hour of her history she had sown groups of her race, that the opportunity for her regeneration now comes. Will she know how to seize it? Will she know how to speak out firmly at the moment of the settlement of accounts, when right is on one side and disloyalty on the other, simply because she is France and intends for the future to resume her role? Here people turn their eyes towards her. They know the unanimous sympathy of the public for them and they suppose that in our Republic, as in that of the Transvaal, the Government will at the proper time, know how to speak out as loud as public opinion. Let France once more follow the road of her traditional tendencies in South Africa and it will reopen North Africa to her policy."

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The Army Estimates for the coming financial year, 1900-1901, were issued last night and provide for an increase in the establishment to 430,000 men and a total net expenditure of no less than 31,499,400l., as against an establishment of 184,853 men and an expenditure of 20,617,200l. originally voted for the current financial year showing an increase in numbers of 245,147 and in expenditure of 10,882,200l. It must be borne in mind, however, that the foregoing figures for the current year are those of the original Estimates only, and that there has since been two Supplementary Estimates, one last October for 10,000 00l. sterling and an additional 35,000 man, and the second on Feb. 8 last for 13,000,000l. and 120,000 men. The total establishment voted during the current year is thus 339,853 men, and the total net expenditure 43,517,000l.

The estimate of 31,499,400l. for the coming year is made up as follow:—

Vote 1—Pay, &c., of Army	£15,200,000
Vote 2—Medical Services	555,000
Vote 3—Militia	2,285,0 0
Vote 4—Yeomanry Cavalry	14,000
Vote 5—Volunteer Corps	1,220,000
Vote 6—Transport and Remounts	10,000,000
Vote 7—Provisions, &c	13, 00,000
Vote 8—Clothing	4,650,000
Vote 9—Warlike and other stores	8,000,000
Vote 10—Works &c	2,610,700
Vote 11—Educational	118,800
Vote 12—Miscellaneous	6,900
Vote 13—War Office	27,000
Vote 14—Non-effective Charges officers)	1,611,000
Vote 15—Non-effective Charges (men)	1,379,000
Vote 16—Superannuation, &c	185,000
Total	£61,499,400

Advice to Mothers?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

FRENCH DESIGNS ON ENGLAND.

We learn from sure sources, says *To-Day*, that the French Government are seriously considering the contingency of war with England—not war next week or next month, but when the Exhibition is over. Secret committees are sitting and considering plans of invasion, which are believed to be quite practicable. The reverses our arms have suffered in South Africa, and the incompetence so conspicuously displayed in high commands, have thrown doubt upon the efficiency of our fleet. Frenchmen consider it unlikely that the dry-rot in the one Service has not reached the other. This growing scepticism, however unfounded, makes for war. It was the belief in the overwhelming strength of our fleet that induced France to give way over Fashoda. Shatter that belief, and one of the chief safeguards against war disappears. It may be said that France would not invite German aggression by war with England, but in the first place France would not stand alone, and in the second Germany might be squared. War with France would mean war with Russia, and for that Germany has no fancy, Frenchmen believe that they have much to gain and little to lose by war with England, and given the indefinite prolongation of the war in South Africa, they may be willing to risk more than a little in the hope of satisfying their ever-deepening resentment.

A long article from "A Foreign Correspondent," who has contributed other alarmist articles to our contemporary, the *St. James' Gazette*, appeared in its issue of Feb. 27. It discusses the question—"Will war in September be forced on us by France?" Writing of "danger signals visible at the Paris junction" he cites M. Delcasse's remark the other day at the Palais Bourbon—"Vigilance is wanted just now, not words."

And addressing M. Firman Faure, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, went on, in carefully weighed phrases, to formulate a deliberate warning to perfidious Albion, "I reserve to myself," said M. Delcasse, the "task of examining of the interests of France and the success of our policy will permit me to explain myself before having acted and before the moment comes when the approbation of the Chamber will be necessary." Words of tremendous import, these punctuated as they were by a question which immediately followed them, when the editor of *La Patrie*, the most anti-English organ of the Parisian Press, asked the chief of the Quai d'Orsay whether the moment was not approaching for the Minister for Foreign Affairs to make a statement which would tend to prepare the ground for the grave almost terrible task to be accomplished by France, which would necessitate the sanction of Parliament? M. Delcasse's answer was a Machiavellian smile which might mean nothing or that the time was nigh when such a pronouncement would be desirable.

Now, no such significant utterance as that of M. Delcasse is on record in the chronicles of M. Oliver's answers to interpellations during the fateful days that preceded the march of the Imperial Army to the Rhine. And, weighing in my mind the warning almost continuously flung at us by France's Foreign Secretary, and keenly realising, as I do full well, the feverish aspiration of the recognised "Grand Army" to wipe out that thrice wretched Fashoda incident, I find myself musing somewhat in this fashion:—Is England hardening herself for the coming blow? Is Britain one vast armed camp? Has every foreign war vessel in British shipbuilders' hand been commandeered? Has an embargo been placed upon the purchase by a potential enemy of our most precious mineral—to wit, Welsh steam coal?" But this order of self-examination does not last long, for as I pull myself back with a mental jerk to the contemplation of things as they are, and not as they should be one unwillingly recognises that with the exception of about a score of men, and about half that number of the feminine persuasion, the rest of the population of the British Empire will regard with scorn my prediction that, simultaneous with the closing of the great Exhibition next autumn, will be the de-parch on its mission of a quick marching host having for its objective Lombard and Bond Streets.

There is much more of the same kind, which our readers may look up if they are curious. We can hardly regard these statements as serious.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

Berlin, Feb. 27 (Reuter).—The German Press devotes close attention to the debate in the House of Commons on the Naval Estimates, and particularly to the reference made by Mr. Gibson Bowles to the relations between Holland and Germany. Various newspapers express satisfaction with the fact that the Dutch have ceased to hate the Germans. The "National Zeitung" says:—"From such reciprocal feelings to a formal alliance is a long way, even though it be comprehensible that events in South Africa have caused the Dutch to consider the question of their national and colonial defence."

GERMANY AND HOLLAND.

A few days ago, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* on Feb. 28, the "Colone Gazette," the "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten," and the "Post" attempted to make capital out of the fact that the "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" had published a communication in favour of the project of an offensive and defensive alliance between Germany and Holland. According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung," the Rotterdam journal now publishes a second communication traversing the arguments brought forward in the first and itself joins in the discussion. Like most other Dutch journals the "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" shows itself distinctly adverse even to the project of a commercial union with Germany.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Constantinople, Feb. 25 (*Times*).—A competent informant states that in Friday's audience the Russian Ambassador depicted Turkey as utterly helpless, greatly disconnecting the Sultan. M. Zinovieff's purpose in representing the Ottoman Empire as completely at Russia's mercy was obviously to obtain compliance with the recent demands, which the Sultan inclines to resist.

Feb. 26.—The Sultan, who habitually communicates with his Ministers through a secretary, had a long personal conference yesterday with Tewfik Pasha concerning the Russian demands, and a Ministerial Council to consider the same subject was held at the Palace to day.

Yielding to the Ambassadors' protest the Porte renounces its intention to alter the Mining Law.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND PERSIA.

It is stated that the Shah has arranged to leave Teheran in April next on his European tour. His Majesty will come to England after having paid a visit to some of the European Courts on his way.

Berlin, Feb. 23 (*Reuter*).—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

HOME.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—A correspondence between the Duke of Norfolk and Cardinal Rampolla relating to the virulent Anglophobia of the *Osservatore Romano* was read at a meeting of the Catholic Union of Great Britain on Tuesday.—A correspondence is published between Mr. Chamberlain and the Rev. T. Westerdale relating to the abandonment of the luncheon at Wesley's Chapel, City-road, at which Mr. Chamberlain was to have presided. Mr. Westerdale said that a quite unjustifiable construction had been put on the arrangement by a number of Methodists, who were under the delusion that the luncheon was intended to commit the Methodist Church a particular political party. Mr. Chamberlain, not wishing to injure the interests of Methodism, asked that his acceptance of the invitation be considered as withdrawn.

Ireland.—A murder of an agrarian character was perpetrated in Bantry on Saturday afternoon.

Law.—The House of Lords has reversed a decision by the Court of Appeal in "Seaton v. Burnand."—An award of £5,500 has been made for salvage services rendered by the Allemannia to the Vulcan on November 2.—Mr. E. W. Alabone, charged by the General Medical Council with falsely pretending to be a doctor of medicine, has been acquitted, the magistrate allowing him £10 costs, and refusing to state a case.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 22nd the Money Lending Bill was read a second time On the 26th Lord Monkswell obtained from Lord Lansdowne a statement on the employment of retired sailors and soldiers.—In the House of Commons on the 22nd the Government's Irish Tithe Rent-Charge Bill was introduced, and the Civil Service Supplementary Estimates were discussed, with special reference to Uganda. The subjects discussed on the 23rd included the Cromwell statue, slavery in Zanzibar, and the mercantile marine. On the 26th Mr. Goschen made his annual statement on naval affairs, which was discussed on the 27th, the vote for "personnel" being agreed to. On the 28th the Mines (Eight Hours) Bill was rejected.

Political.—Lord Durham has resigned the presidency of the Durham and North Riding Liberal Unionist Association, being convinced that the Government have not the capacity to place our Empire in a condition of security.—Mr. Asquith, M. P., speaking on Saturday night at a dinner of the Eighty and Russell Clubs, at Oxford, defended the system of party Government, deprecated the establishment of a new organization within the Liberal party, and maintained that the differences between Liberals on the subjects of Imperialism were more differences of words than of anything else.—The South Mayo election on Tuesday resulted in the return of Mr. J. O'Donnell (Nationalist) with 2,401 votes against 427 for Mr. J. McBride (Parnellite). The Rev. J. Hocking has withdrawn his candidature in Cornwall.—A movement has been started to form a committee or club in order to advance Imperial principles within the Liberal party, and to promote the ultimate federation of the Empire.—A conference for the promotion of better labour representation in Parliament was held on Tuesday in London.

The Bishop of London, Mr. Bryce, M.P., Sir R. Giffen, and Sir H. Roscoe were the principal speakers at the annual dinner of the Economic Students' Union, which took place on Saturday evening at the Cafe Monico.

The Civil Service and Revenue Department Estimates were issued on Monday. The total of the Civil Service Estimates is £22,838,808—a net increase of £410,467 on the votes for the current year. The principal increase is under Class IV., education, science, and art and amounts to £367,278. There is an increase of £103,782 under Class II., salaries and expenses of Civil Departments, and of £10,365 under Class III. law and justice. In each of the other four classes there is a small decrease. The Estimates for the Revenue Departments, the Post Office, and the Post Office Telegraphs amount to £16,220,533, and show a net increase of £435,511.

The Navy Estimates were issued on February 23. They amount to a net total of £27,522,600—an increase of £928,100 on the sums voted for the current year. The number of men estimated for 1900-1901 is 114,884, an increase of 4,240. In the coming financial year it is proposed to lay down two battleships, six first-class armoured cruisers, one second-class cruiser, two sloops, two light-draught gunboats, and two torpedo-boats.

Theatres.—At the Prince of Wales's on Tuesday there was produced a play entitled *Don Juan's Last Wager*, adapted from the Spanish by Mrs. Cunninghame Graham.—At Kennington Theatre on Monday there was a revival of Mr. Pinero's play, *The Squire*.

THE EMPIRE.

THE WAR.

Surrender of General Cronje.—Lord Roberts telegraphed from Paardeberg on February 21 that on the previous afternoon he was satisfied that he could not assault the enemy's position without heavy loss. He therefore bombarded him with artillery. The enemy's reinforcements were driven off at the same time, losing about 50 prisoners, who stated that they had arrived from Ladysmith about two days before. The British artillery poured upon Cronje's position in the bed of the Modder a terrific fire, and Cronge asked for an armistice to bury his dead, but was informed that the fight must go on to a finish or that he must surrender unconditionally. On the 21st Lord Roberts offered Cronje a safe conduct for women and children and a loan of doctors and medicine. The reply was a curt refusal. Parties of Boers from Natal again attacked our outposts on Friday, February 23 but lost a good many killed and wounded and 87 prisoners. On Friday the Gordon Highlanders pushed 200 yards further up the river bed beyond the point gained by the Shropshire Light Infantry on the Wednesday night. The process of drawing the cordon closer round Cronje's position was steadily continued and at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, February 27 (the 19th anniversary of Majuba) the Canadian Regiment, supported by the 1st Gordon Highlanders and the 2nd Shropshires, made a dashing advance 600 yards nearer to the enemy and within 80 yards of his trenches. This apparently clinched matters, for at daybreak Cronje unconditionally surrendered. The total number of prisoners is about 4,000, of whom 1150 are Free Staaters, and the rest Transvaalers. The officers number 46—28 belonging to the Transvaal and 18 to the Free State. The guns captured include four 7·5 centimetre Krupps and two Maxims. The news of the surrender of Cronje's army was received with much enthusiasm in England and throughout the Empire. The Queen sent a telegram of congratulation to Lord Roberts.

Ladysmith Relieved.—The enthusiasm was even greater yesterday when a telegram was received from Sir R. Buller showing that Ladysmith had been relieved at last. Lord Dundonald's force entered the beleaguered town on Wednesday night. Sir R. Buller added that he was himself moving on Neitzhorpe, and believed there was no enemy between him and Ladysmith.—In a despatch received on February 28 General Buller stated that on Tuesday, February 27, General Barton assaulted and carried the top of Pieter's Hill. This move turned the enemy's left, and then General Warren assailed the enemy's main position, which was magnificently carried about sunset. About 60 prisoners were taken, and the enemy were scattered in all directions. Despatches from a Special Correspondent at Colenso give details of the fighting of last Friday when a front attack was made by the Inniskilling Fusiliers and other troops on Pieters Hill, and was ultimately repulsed after desperate fighting, in which our casualties were heavy.

Lord Methuen reports that Barkly West was occupied by our troops on February 21, and that the country west of the Cape Town and Kimberley Railway is gradually settling down.—General Macdonald, it seems, is only slightly wounded.

Southern Frontier.—General Brabant has occupied Jamestown, more than 20 miles north-west of Dordrecht, and has captured a large number of horses belonging to the enemy, who are reported to be retreating in all directions on foot.—Rensburg and Colesberg have both been evacuated by the Boers and re-occupied by our troops. The relief of Kimberley is reported to have had a marked effect on the Dutch in the Sterkspruit and Stormberg districts, who are now anxious that the English farmers should return.

The Queen on Tuesday visited the sick and wounded at Netley, and spoke to every one of the nearly 600 inmates. On Wednesday the Queen inspected a company of Berkshire Volunteers which is about to proceed to South Africa.—The sale of works contributed to the Artists' War Fund has realized £9,120 8s.—A number of transports have sailed with reinforcements during the week, and the 9th Division will leave probably before the 12th inst.

FOREIGN.

France.—M. Marcel-Habert has been sentenced by the Senate to five years' banishment.—The Duke of Orleans is said to have written a letter of congratulations to a caricaturist who had insulted the Queen.

OBITUARY.—Mr. W. Butterfield, the ecclesiastical architect; Mr. Charles Piazzi Smith, the astronomer; Lord Lyveden; Major-General E. N. Norton; Mr. A. W. Tuer; General H. A. Carleton; Major-General J. Dunn; and Major-General A. R. Fraser.

ADMIRAL DEWEY thus expresses himself regarding the Nicaragua Canal:—"Fortifications? Why, of course not. As I understand it, the Canal is to be, and should be, a neutralised commercial pathway between two great oceans. To fortify it would simply result in making it a battle ground in case of war. And fortifications would be enormously expensive, and ought not to be erected. Our fleets will be a sufficient guarantee of the neutrality and safety of the Canal in the time of war as well as in peace."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain J Hutchison will sail to-day for Chittagong in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Canara, 1,216 tons, Captain A Acheson sailed on Saturday last, for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's ss Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J E Sandilands, sailed on Saturday last, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's ss Okara, 3,438 tons, Captain F Fry arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Rangoon 6th February, with a cargo of rice.

THE B I S N Co's s s Obra, 3,496 tons, Captain G Brown, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Rangoon 5th March brought a cargo of rice.

THE s s Diciembre, 2,048 tons, Captain D E Gomeza, which sailed from Bombay on 15th March, for Genoa and Dunkirk, returned to port on Saturday evening, on account of bad coal.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Moshtari, 1,110 tons, C H Brown, which arrived in Bombay on Friday evening from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 117 cases opium and 14 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 1,945 tons, Captain G Jacobs sailed yesterday, for Zanzibar via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. R Lary, Master Gunner Gravest, Mr J. Kunke, Mr and Mrs Cowasjee Byramjee and 3 deck.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Graham, 1,857 tons, Captain D Alexander, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Glasgow, 2nd February, via Manchester and Liverpool, brought a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced heavy weather in the Bay and fine from Gibraltar to port. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 911 tons, Captain F J Raffin, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 13 cases of opium, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Syed Hoosen, Mrs Syed Mahdi, Mrs Ally, Mrs H M Hoosein, Miss Mahomed, Mr A Mahomed, and 11 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed on Saturday last, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut W Boret, R E, Mr Garden, Mr Goldthorpe, Mr and Mrs Hamer and 3 children, Captain and Mrs Bolleau, Mr R J Nicol, Mr J D Inverarity, Mr E T Hawke, Mr W Greaves, Mr W Waters, Mr O Winter, and 43 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi, 15th March with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut and Mrs Hopper and infant, Mr and Mrs Harrison and child, Mr Palkintors, Mrs Khastela, two natives and 20 deck. During the voyage she experienced moderate fresh S S W winds and sea from Karachi to 50 miles off Bombay from thence variable to easterly winds and fine clear weather.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's s s Clyde, 2,198 tons, Captain E Street, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Shanghai, 27th February, via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Sir W Hoster, Dr Worthington and Mr Liddon. From Sydney—Mr and Mrs K H Pike, Miss Raw and Mr D T Wiley. From Melbourne—Miss Lamb, Mr and Master T Uphill, and Mr W B Green.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent.
B	Clan Graham	1857	Alexander			F M & Co
C	Moshtari	1101	Barron	Calcutta	20-3	B & P S N Co
D	Nerwada	3270	Tyrrell	Rangoon	19-3	M M & Co
G	Setos	1234	Carstens	Zanzibar		F Hoyer
H & J	Crescent	926	Hannah	Calcutta	20-3	H Cassum
M	Purnea Transport	Pearson	London			M & Co
N	Mutta Transport	2945	Macintyre	Durban		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Premier	51	Ebrahim	Mangalore	19-3	Shepd & Co	
Mahandi	547	Budroo	Karachi	17-3	Do	
Pouani	552	Fukeer	Bhownager	17-3	Do	

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1 R	Rubattino	3348	Costa	Genoa	29-3	F Baldovino
			100 Ton Crane.			
2	Armenia	3315	Shanklin	Marseilles	29-3	W&AG&Co
9	Obra	2596	Brown	Rangoon	20-3	M M & Co

MERWETHER DRY DOCK.

Bezwada	6091 tons gross		F Baldovino

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
17	Peninsular s	Wheler	Aden, March 12
	Okara s	Pray	Rangoon, Feb 6
	Dumra s	Ru sell	Karachi, March 15
	Diciembre s	Gomeza	Put back from sea.
18	Clyde s	Street	Shanghai, Feb 27.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Casara s	Acheson	Persian Gulf
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	arachi
	Nankin transport	Bennett	Durban
	Kaiyuen s	Langbourne	Aden
	Nurani s	Sandilands	Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Peninsular, for London, &c.
" Naseri, for Persian Gulf,
" Patna, for Coast, Calcutta, &c.
" Khandalla, for the Persian Gulf and Karachi,
" Obra, for Calcutta, &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B V A.

Bombay, 19th March 1900.

1. The following member having resigned has been struck off the strength of the Corps from the 5th instant:—Gr G Kay.

2. The following member has been transferred from the Active to the Reserve list and posted to No. 1 Company:—Gr G W Claridge.

3. There will be class firing at Cooria on the following days:—Monday 19th, Wednesday 21st, and Friday 23rd March. Recruits who have not fired their class are requested to do so on one of the above days. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

4. The following drills will take place this week:—
No 1 Company Town Hall Compound—10 inch R M L Gun drill Sub divisional.
Monday No 2 Sub division at 8-30 p.m., and No 3 Sub division at 9-15 p.m.
Tuesday No 1 Sub division at 8-45 p.m., and No 4 Sub division at 9-30 p.m.
Wednesday No 3 Sub division at 8-30 p.m., and No 2 Sub division 9-15 p.m.
Thursday No 4 Sub division at 8-45 p.m., and No 1 Sub division at 9-30 p.m.
No 2 Company Nesbit Road Head Quarters Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m., 10 inch R M L Gun drill.

5. The proficiency class will meet at the Club on Tuesday at 6-30 p.m. with carbines and at the Nesbit Road Head Quarters on Thursday after drill.

6. Lieut Young will assume Command of No 1 Company as a Temporary Measure.

7. The collective firing competition for the Hon Col's prize will take place at Cooria on the afternoon of Saturday the 24th instant. Ranges between 400 and 200 yards. Terms of the Competition can be obtained by Nos 1 on application to Headquarters and will be posted up at Club.

8. Match XI of the Association at skittle targets at an unknown range will be fired on the same afternoon. Entrance 8 annas conditions can be seen at both Headquarters and at Club.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th March 1900.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Byculla School.—At 4-30 p.m., on Monday and Thursday.
(2) St Mary's College.—At 4-15 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) and 7-15 a.m. on Thursday.
(3) Cathedral High School.—At 3-45 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) and Thursday.
(4) Byculla Scottish School.—At 3-30 p.m., on Wednesday.
(5) John Connon School.—At 3-30 p.m., on Friday.
(6) F Company—At 8-30 p.m., to-day (Monday) the 19th instant at St Mary's College, Nesbit Road.
(7) D Company.—At 5 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 19th instant at the Telegraph Quarters.
(8) G Company—At 5 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd instant, on the open space of ground in front of the Head-quarters.
(9) There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 5-15 p.m. on Wednesday the 21st instant, on the open space of ground in front of the Head-quarters. Candidates for proficiency certificates are requested to attend.

BATTALION PARADE.

2. The Annual Inspection of the Corps by the General Officer Commanding will take place on Saturday next the 24th instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 4-15 p.m. Dress—Review Order, Khaki.

(1) Every member who is not on leave, is required by the Volunteer Regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

(2) Rifles, &c., brought to Head-quarters by Members will be cleaned and re-issued to them within a few minutes after receipt.

(4) The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available member of their Company to attend this Parade.

(5) The Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers should be warned that they must have their Arms, Accoutrements, Buttons and Helmet fittings well cleaned for this Parade.

(6) Ammunition or black boots must be worn by all members (except Officers and Cyclists). Those who have not yet drawn boots can obtain them on application at Headquarters.

(7) As the Arms, &c., will be returned to the Armoury after the Inspection, members are requested to bring their Jags and Sight-protectors in their Pouches to this parade. Arrangements regarding re issue of Rifles will be made for members who may not have completed their Class Firing by the 24th instant.

3. Candidates for proficiency certificates will parade at 6-30 a.m. on Friday next the 23rd instant, at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground. Dress—Drill order, Khaki.

By Order,
F. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICES.

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In less than two weeks our daughter could sleep well at night. Her mother and I would go into her room at all hours of the night, it seemed so good not to hear that awful hollow cough. She raised great quantities of blood, yet notwithstanding all this I can now say she is entirely cured."
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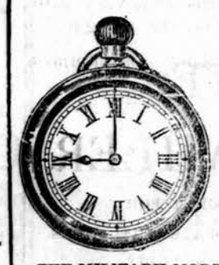

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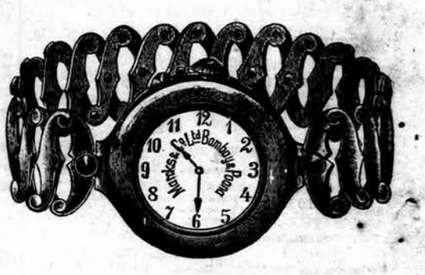

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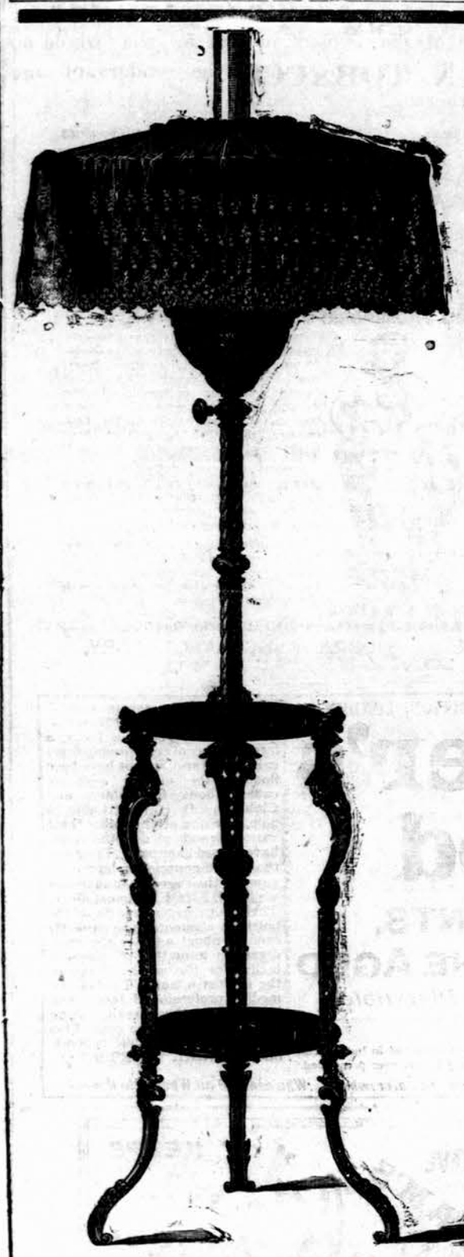

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